



The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi



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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1937

PRICE: ONE ANNA

Cambridge Union Indicts British Raj

U.S. Gold Exodus

150 Million Dollars Worth Sold From Secret Holdings

NEW YORK, November 10. The Dow-Jones Agency states that according to well-informed financiers, the United States have sold anything up to 150 million dollars of gold from undisclosed holdings of the Stabilisation Fund to foreign countries during the past one month and a half.—Reuter.

Nair's Fatal Flight

Questions In House Of Commons About His Ability To Fly

LONDON, Nov. 10. Replying to Lt. Commr. Fletcher Lt. Col. A. J. Muirhead said that although doubts had been expressed in certain official quarters, regarding Mr. Nair's flying capabilities, there were no adequate grounds for preventing this flight. The pilot had satisfied the requirements for the grant of an "A" license and the flight did not infringe the regulations. The Air Ministry's policy was to allow private pilots the greatest possible measure of freedom, providing they fulfilled the prescribed regulations.

Lt. Commr. Fletcher asked if the Air Ministry had any doubt that Nair was not quite able to fly and whether quite competent experts had informed them that if he was allowed to depart, there must be fatal consequences.

Lt. Col. Muirhead replied in the negative. Mr. Fletcher asked if only three hours solo flying a year was the qualification for an "A" license.

Lt. Col. Muirhead did not reply and Mr. Fletcher gave notice that he would raise the matter again at an early opportunity in view of the unsatisfactory nature of the reply.—Reuter.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA IN BIHAR?

PATNA, Nov. 10. Having received information that the situation at Giridih where 200 Santahls were arrested for alleged asserting their right to free use of the timber of the forest, was not yet normal Mr. Krishna Ballay Sahay, Parliamentary Secretary and a prominent leader of Chotanagpur, left to-day by car for the place to make personal enquiries.

It is reported that a number of inhabitants in the villages round Farsinath collected yesterday and attempted to cut the jungle on the hill. A force of unarmed police has been sent to re-inforce the local police.—United Press.

Japanese Attempting To Shell Nantao

SHANGHAI, Nov. 10. A Japanese destroyer and gunboat steamed up Whangpoo River this evening and anchored near the boom across the river from where they will be able to shell Nantao at point-blank range. They may possibly attempt to breach the boom at high tide.—Reuter.

BY-ELECTION IN MORADABAD

MORADABAD, Nov. 10. The nomination papers for the bye-election in Moradabad District, North-West Mahomedan Rural Constituency to the U. P. Assembly were filed to-day before Mr. B. C. Mathur, Magistrate and Returning Officer, who scrutinized them. The following nominations have been made:—

Maulana Bashir Ahmad Bhatta (Congress), Mr. Akhtar Hasan Khan and Choudhri Himayetullah.—A. P.

Universal Tribute To 'Old Mac's' Memory

HOUSE OF COMMONS ADJOURNS

Career Of Great Distinction Brought To Close, Says King

LONDON, NOV. 10

The House of Commons was in a sad mood this afternoon at the death of one of its greatest members, Mr. Ramsay J. MacDonald. Feelings of regret pervaded the bitterest political foes as well as the warmest associates and after stirring tributes had been paid to his memory. The House adjourned as a mark of respect.

SPEAKER BREAKS SAD NEWS

LONDON, Nov. 10.

As soon as the House of Commons assembled the Speaker regretfully informed the House of the death of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and expressed the sense of loss it had sustained and sympathy with his relatives.

The Speaker's action was a formality resulting from a recent decision of the House that he should take formal notice of the deaths of all members of the House of Commons.

The Prime Minister moving the adjournment of the House, said that assuredly Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's name and fame would be associated with the events in 1931. Nevertheless, he did not propose to dwell on that phase, for the obvious reason that his action then aroused controversies, of which the bitterness had not yet died away.

Mr. Chamberlain mentioned the dead statesman's outstanding intellectual qualities, his physical and moral courage, and his ability to handle international gatherings, although he did not know any language but his own.

LABOUR'S TRIBUTE

Major Attlee said that the House had lost one of its most distinguished members and a great parliamentary figure and he recalled that five British Prime Ministers had died since the war. He followed the Prime Minister in abstaining from attempts to refer to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's attitude in the past six years and said that these things must be left to future historians.

LIBERALS ALSO JOIN

Sir Archibald Sinclair associated the Opposition Liberals with Mr. Chamberlain's and Mr. Attlee's sympathetic references.—Reuter.

More Tributes To MacDonald

BRUSSELS, Nov. 10. After M. Spaak (M. Spaak) had announced that the Japanese reply would reach Brussels on Friday afternoon. The Far Eastern Conference was adjourned until 11-00 a. m. on Saturday. Leaders of Delegations, including Mr. Eden paid eloquent and moving tributes in memory of Ramsay MacDonald.

(Life Story Of Mr. MacDonald On Page 7)

WORLD WIDE TRIBUTES TO MACDONALD

LONDON, NOV. 10. Loosemouth was shocked by the news of MacDonald's death, which has come as a personal loss to all the inhabitants, who knew the ex-Premier only as a "Jim". Nobody called him Ramsay. MacDonald will be buried beside his wife in the cemetery of the Spynie Kirk.

Ramsay MacDonald's death evoked world-wide tributes. ROME: The news of MacDonald's death has been received with regret mingled with bitterness felt towards other leading British statesmen.

An official stated that Italian respected MacDonald and believed he was a friend of Italy despite the recent misunderstandings. BERLIN: German political circles always respected MacDonald as a sincere statesman inspired with the best intentions, a spokesman stated, MacDonald was of a great and fine character, who displayed an understanding for the impossibility of Germany's present position.

BRUSSELS: The Conference and diplomatic circles opine that MacDonald's long and varied political career had established him abroad, particularly at Geneva, where his speech at the opening of the Disarmament Conference will always be remembered as one of the noblest appeals ever made for collective pacifism.—Reuter's Special.

Tributes To MacDonald

LONDON, Nov. 10. Their Majesties and Queen Mary sent messages of sympathy to Mr. Malcolm MacDonald. Tributes to the late Mr. Ramsay MacDonald were paid at the weekly meeting of the Cabinet which asked the Prime Minister to convey a message of sympathy to the family. Following tributes to late Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the House of Commons will be adjourned in the afternoon at the end of the question time.—Reuter.

KING'S MESSAGE

LONDON, November 10. The King in a message to the family of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, stated:

"It is with the deepest regret that the Queen and I received the news of the sudden death of your father, Ramsay MacDonald, by which his remarkable career of great distinction was brought to a close. I share the gratitude that will be felt throughout the Empire for a life given unreservedly to the service of his fellow-countrymen."—Reuter.

MALCOLM RECEIVES NEWS AT BRUSSELS

LONDON, Nov. 10. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald received

It is understood that the Government of Bombay have returned about 750 acres of land which was in their possession to the agriculturists from whom the lands were confiscated during the Civil Disobedience Movement.

These lands have been returned both in Karnatak and Gujarat in accordance with the resolution that was passed by the last session of the Bombay Legislature.

As regards repurchase of confiscated lands which were auctioned and which are owned by private individuals to Government has called for reports from District officials.

As no provision has been made in the Budget for the amount for repurchase of lands, it is expected that these lands will not be purchased till after the Budget session next year, though the necessary negotiations will be carried on in the meanwhile.

INAMDARS OPPOSE TENANCY LEGISLATION

They Want Relief For Collecting Arrears

A deputation of Sardars and Inamdars of the Central Association Bombay waited on Wednesday on Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister at the Secretariat to urge him to take measures for the speedy collection of revenues of Inam villages. The most astounding suggestion made by the deputationists was that Government should not undertake any Tenancy legislation. They stated that Tenancy laws would only mean expropriation and would not improve matters. They may be ultimately harmful to tenantry.

It was further suggested to the Minister in charge by the deputationists, that relief should be given to superior holders of land in respect of collection of arrears of rents. The position of the inferior holder of land was more independent and it was really the inferior holder who was in a position to dictate terms and conditions. The inferior holder was the master of the situation at present.

The deputationists further urged that loans should be provided for the Inamdars having whole villages and the Inam villages should be brought in par with Government villages in matter of survey settlements.

The Minister in charge gave a patient hearing and discussed with the deputationists the whole question for a long time.

ed the news of his father's death at Brussels where he is attending the Far Eastern conference.

Mr. MacDonald's body has been embalmed and is being taken to Bermuda where it is expected on November 15.

"Man Of Highest Ideals"

MELBOURNE.—Mr. Lyons paying a tribute to Mr. MacDonald particularly emphasised his achievements in 1931, when he characteristically sought no reward. Mr. Lyons added "MacDonald was a man of the highest ideals, simplicity and kindness."

Outstanding Political Career

OTTAWA, Nov. 10. Mr. MacDonald's death brings to its close one of the outstanding political careers of modern times declared Premier Mackenzie-King. His name already has its place with those who sought to widen the bounds of human freedom and security and hasten the day of universal goodwill and peace.

'A Profound Statesman'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10. Mr. Cordell Hull expressing deep sorrow said that Mr. MacDonald's death removes from the world a great leader, a profound statesman and a loyal friend.—Reuter.

Gujarat And Kanara Peasants Get Back Forfeited Lands

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Bengal Cabinet Meets

But No Reference Made To Mahatma-Anderson Interview

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10. The usual weekly Cabinet meeting was held at Government House, Calcutta, this afternoon. It is understood that no reference whatever was made in it to yesterday's interview between H. E. the Governor and Mahatma Gandhi.

Three Ministers interviewed the Governor this evening, when it is understood, His Excellency informed them of what transpired at his yesterday's meeting with Gandhi. Mr. N. R. Sarkar, Finance Minister, had another interview with the Governor later, when the matter was further discussed. No announcement is likely to be made. It is understood that H. E. the Governor will not be leaving for Barrackpore till ten to-night.—A. P.

GANDHIJI ADVISED COMPLETE REST

May Prolong Stay For Regular Course Of Treatment

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10. Sir Nihatan Sircar and Doctors Bidhan Chandra Roy and Sunil C. Bose examined Gandhiji this morning at 10-30 for about half an hour. The doctors did not issue any bulletin but told the "United Press" that Gandhiji's condition remained the same as yesterday. Gandhiji has been advised complete rest.

The doctors would examine Gandhiji to-morrow again and the movements of the Mahatma will depend on the result of that examination.

The "United Press" understands that Gandhiji is also being advised to prolong his stay for a regular course of treatment. Political circles think this stay may be availed of for the final solution of the detenus and political prisoners' problem.—United Press.

EX-DETENUIS MEET MAHATMA

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10. Mahatma Gandhi was visited to-day at his residence by five ex-detenuis.

The Maharaja of Kasimbazar, Minister of the Bengal Government also called upon Gandhiji.—A. P.

GANDHIJI'S HEALTH

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10. Dr. Sunil Bose issued the following bulletin on the health of Mahatma Gandhi to-night at 9-15:—

"Mahatma Gandhi rested all the day and had nearly three hours' sleep. He had one hour's interesting talk with a few ex-detenuis at 4 p.m. and was kept more busy than of late. Yet Mahatmaji as-

ANTI-WAR DAY

To-day's Public Meetings In City

AT CHOWPATY: Public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party: Mr. Yusuf Meherally to preside; 6-15 p. m.

AT LAL BAUG MAIDAN: Public meeting under the auspices of P. Ward District Congress Committee: Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi, M. L. A. to preside; 5-30 p. m.

AT MATUNGA (G. I. P.): Under auspices of the F Ward D. C. C: Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi, M. L. A., to preside.

AT JINNAH HALL: Under the auspices of various organisations: Prof. K. T. Shah to preside; 6-30 p. m.

STUDENTS MAY JOIN CONGRESS

U. P. Government Withdraws Sir Malcolm's Circular

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT, ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

A confidential circular issued during the time of Sir Malcolm Hailey prohibiting students from taking part in politics has been definitely withdrawn under orders of the Education Minister. Students are now free to join Congress and other 'bonafide' Students' Organisation. The rule applies only to students who have attained majority. It is authoritatively stated that the U. P. Government do not approve of the conduct of the Allahabad University authorities in persecuting students for participating in Congress or the Students' Federation.

THAELMANN ESCAPES?

Communist Under-trial In Berlin Prison

PARIS, (By Mail). Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German Communist Party, who has been in prison since March 4, 1933, without trial, has disappeared from the Moabit Prison in Berlin, where he had been held for the last three years.

News from Berlin received in Paris states that other prisoners noticed that about the middle of August Thaelmann was not taking his daily exercises in the prison courtyard.

It is now known that Thaelmann was taken at night by Gestapo officers to an unknown destination.

Although there is reason to believe that he has not been murdered, the gravest anxiety for his fate is felt.

His removal from Moabit is taken by some as an indication that the Nazis have finally abandoned the idea of bringing Thaelmann to trial.

Semi Martial Law In Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, Nov. 10. Special military courts, empowered to pass death sentence for acts of terrorism and for the possession of firearms and bombs, are to be established. This does not connote Martial Law but it is a halfway step in that direction.—Reuter.

asures me that the mind is alert and the bodily fatigue is definitely better than it has been for the past few days. His blood pressure has touched his normal figure. So the ill effects consequent of his recent activities are tending to diminish."—United Press.

Support To Congress

Viscount Goschen Raises Communal Bogey: But P. Dutt Silences Opposition

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Cambridge University Union applauded the Congress struggle under leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal when it carried last night by 187 to 76 votes the motion that "This House applauds to the full the struggle of the Indian National Congress under its leader Pandit Nehru".

MR. PALME DUTT AND MR. R. M. PATEL DEFENDED THE CONGRESS STRUGGLE FOR POLITICAL FREEDOM AND SOCIAL JUSTICE. VISCOUNT GOSCHEN AND SIR EDWARD VILLIERS DECLARED THAT INDIA WAS NOT READY FOR INDEPENDENCE BECAUSE OF HINDU-MUSLIM ANTAGONISM. VISCOUNT GOSCHEN ACCUSED THE CONGRESS HIGH COMMAND AS BEING AUTOCRATIC.

MR. PATEL PROPOSING THE MOTION INDICTED BRITISH RULE FOR NEGLECTING EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE. HE DEPLORED THE LACK OF CIVIL LIBERTY AND THE BOMBING IN NORTH-WEST FRONTIER. HE CRITICISED THE NEW CONSTITUTION AND ASKED ENGLISH DEMOCRATS TO SUPPORT THE CONGRESS STRUGGLE.

THE CONSERVATIVE SPOKESMAN DECLARED THAT BRITISH HAD GIVEN INDIA PEACE, POLITICAL UNITY AND SCIENCE. THE CONGRESS WAS A REVOLUTIONARY BODY WITHOUT CONSTRUCTIVE PLAN. HE SAID THAT INDIA'S FUTURE WAS DEPRESSING BECAUSE MAHATMA GANDHI'S NON-VIOLENCE INFLUENCE WAS DECREASING.

MR. PALME DUTT DEVASTATED THE OPPOSITION ARGUMENTS ABOUT COMMUNAL DIVISIONS AND THE NEW CONSTITUTION. MR. DUTT DECLARED THAT THE CONGRESS WAS THE UNITED EXPRESSION OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE'S WILL. THE BRITISH RULE NEGLECTED INDUSTRIALISATION AND BROUGHT POVERTY AND MISERY TO INDIA.

SIR EDWARD VILLIERS PRAISED THE I.C.S. AND DENIED THAT THE CONGRESS REPRESENTED THE INDIAN MASSES. HE ADDED THAT MR. DUTT PUT FORWARD COMMUNIST THEORIES, THOUGH RUSSIA WAS STILL IN AN EXPERIMENTAL STAGE.

INDIAN STUDENTS WATCHED BY POLICE

LONDON, Nov. 10.

An allegation that a strict watch was kept on the activities of Indian students in Britain was made by Mr. R. M. Patel of St. Catherine's in a debate of the Cambridge Union.

He proposed a motion that the House applauds to the full the struggle of the Indian National Congress under its leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Mr. Patel declared that political speeches by colonial students at Cambridge were carefully reported to the authorities concerned. He asserted that it had been the deliberate policy of the British Government to foster communal divisions and they were perpetuated in the new constitution.

Lord Goschen speaking against the motion, asked whether the Congress Party intended to give freedom to Provincial Ministers to deal with questions which concerned the provinces whether those ministers would under the authority of the Congress Party.

He declared that the best way for unity in India was elastic freedom whereby the provinces were permitted to deal with provincial matters.

The motion was carried by 187 votes to 76.—Reuter.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.
Baboo Ananda Das Mathafuran, employed in the Phoenix Mill was arrested last night by the Delisle Road Police.
It is alleged that he picked up a quarrel with one Ramvaresh Chavraj, who was also working in the same mill, over some alterations made in their duties and consequently stabbed him in the back. Chavraj was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment.
Baboo Ananda Das was placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate on a charge of causing grievous hurt. He was ordered to be released on bail till November 26.

An old offender was arrested on the night of October 20, while attempting to carry away a pair of German silver candlesticks from the house of Nowroji Mahiar Kutar, a Parsi priest.
He pleaded not guilty and said that he went into the building because he was not allowed to sleep on the foot-path outside. But he could not explain how he happened to be in possession of the candlesticks when he was arrested.

The man had six previous convictions, all for theft, and had also been bound over once at Nagpur and another time at Indore.
The Third Presidency Magistrate sentenced him to two years rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine, or in default to undergo six months further imprisonment. He was also ordered to report himself to the police for two years after release.

A man who made a daring attempt to snatch away a gold chain from the neck of a woman, in broad day light was sentenced by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday to four months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 25 fine, or in default further imprisonment for two months.

TO BE SLIM

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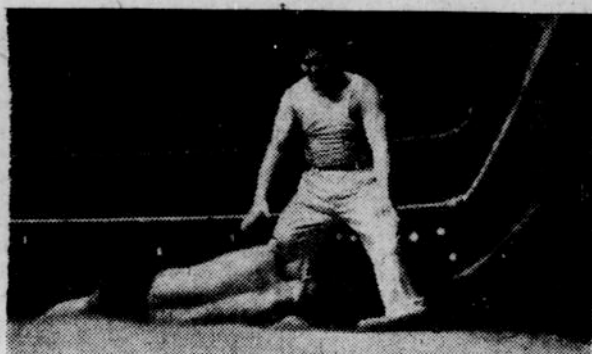
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BOMBAY.



Emil Tzayea (Hungary) better known to the Bombay wrestling fans as King Kong getting the better of C. Stanciu (Albania) with his usual arm-lock on Tuesday night. The Hungarian won the bout.



E. Korochenko (Czecho-Slovakia) who was beaten by Harbans Singh (India) in the International Wrestling Tournament, on Tuesday night. The decision against the loser was K.O. as he failed to get up to the referee's count of 10.

Bombay Dock-Labourers

The short study of Bombay Dock Labourers, which was published recently by Mr. R. P. Cholia in the Journal of the University of Bombay deserves the attention not only of the Bombay Port Trust authorities, but also of the social welfare workers in the city. A special investigation was conducted by Mr. Cholia during 1933-34 and the result of his inquiries (which has now been reprinted in a pamphlet form) gives a revealing glimpse into the life of a section of the community, which numbers nearly ten thousand souls. The work in the docks is of a very hard nature, and 60 per cent of the workers belong to the age-group 31 to 40. The stevedore firms employ the labourers through "Serangs", who on their

part resort to "Tindals" to find groups of workers. The main feature of dock-labour is its extremely casual character. There is neither fixity nor guarantee of work, and thus it sometimes happens that the labourer works continuously from the morning of one day to the evening of another! Most of the labourers are homeless and hopeless. They are so far left neglected and unorganized, and their comparative immunity from debts is not an index of their prosperity, but of their utter poverty—no moneylender being evidently ready to give them any credit. We trust the painstaking research of Mr. Cholia will encourage some worker or society to do something for ameliorating the lot of the dock labourers.

CONSTITUTION FOR BOARD OF INDIAN MEDICINES

Recommendations Of Vaidyas' Deputation Who Wait On Gilder

A deputation of about 15 vaidyas waited in a deputation on Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder Minister for Public Health in connection with the proposed legislation regarding indigenous medicines.

The deputations pointed out that the Vaidyas has considered the question of a constitution for the proposed Board of Indian Medicine. The Deputations further made the following recommendations regarding the proposed Board:—
The Central Board of Indian Medicine should be established in the Bombay Presidency. It should consist of 21 elected members, and should consist of only those members, who are eligible for registration.
Sufficient funds (1) by way of grants from the Government and (2) by way of donations, fees, and charities should be placed at the disposal of the Board by the Government of Bombay.
The Board should establish and maintain a College or Schools teaching Indigenous Systems of Medicine. (Ayurvedic and Unani). Hospitals and various laboratories should be attached to these Schools and Colleges.
The Board shall give grants to the Schools, Colleges, Hospitals and dispensaries maintained on the lines of pure Indigenous systems of Medicine.
The Board shall determine the courses of studies for the Indigenous Systems of Medicine.
The Board should recommend to adopt the determined courses to the Schools and Colleges of the Indigenous Systems of Medicine.
The Board should appoint a Committee for inspection of these Schools, and Colleges. "The Central Board shall, in consultation with the duly elected representatives of the 4 Sub-Provinces of Bombay Presidency (Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnatak and Bombay City and Suburbs), conduct Ayurvedic and Unani Institutions, and general principles of examining and inspecting methods, should be clearly defined, in consultation with the four sub provincial representative bodies."

The Board of Indian Medicine, should appoint an Examination Board.
The Examination Board thus appointed, should conduct examinations, confer degrees, fix examination fees, and do all such other things, regarding the examinations, in the Schools and Colleges of the Indigenous Systems of Medicine.
The Board should from time to time, as may be required, form and keep a register of the Registered Vaidyas and Hakims of Bombay Presidency.
The Board should determine the qualifications of Vaidyas and Hakims on the following lines:
The Board should recognise the different degrees and qualifications, conferred by the different examining institutions and the examining bodies, after going through their respective courses of studies and their respective mode of examinations, subject to the amendment, in the clause 2c of the present section.
The Board should further re-

CHINA NEEDS INDIA'S HELP

Tagore Receives Letter Congratulating India

SANTINIKETAN, Nov. 8. Poet Rabindranath Tagore has received the following letter from Mr. Ying Kiang, Chairman, City Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. T. T. Poon, President, Young Men's Christian Association, Canton (China):—
"We have read in Press dispatches of the protests which you, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Indian National Congress have made against the inhuman bombing of civilians in the unjustified attack, which the Japanese militarists have made upon our country. We wish to express to you our appreciation of the spirit of justice you have shown, and we should like to have you to convey our appreciation to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and to the members of the Indian National Congress."

"China will resist, but the help of India and other countries is needed in pressing an economic boycott against the Japanese. Japanese militarists are a menace not only to China but to all countries of the world including Japan herself."—United Press.
LEAGUE AGAINST FASCISM AND WAR
Lahore Decision To Start Branch
LAHORE, Nov. 8. A meeting of the anti-war elements of Lahore was held in Lajpat Rai Bhawan, Master Raja Ram, General Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, presiding. Miss Iftikhar-ud-Din, M.L.A., Mr. F. L. Bedi and S. Sardul Singh were among those present.
It was decided to start a branch of the League against Fascism and War. An organizing sub-committee consisting of 13 members was appointed, and it was resolved to celebrate the Anti-War Day on the 11th instant.—United Press.

cognize those gentlemen, who have been conducting Ayurvedic and Unani Medical Practice for five years, on their applying for the same.
The Board should further recognize the sanads for Medical Practice, conferred by the Indian States.
The Board shall also register, those gentlemen who have passed in the examinations conducted by the Board.
The Vaidyas and Hakims so registered, should have the same powers as are at present enjoyed by the Allopathic Registered Medical practitioners. They shall also have the power, to prepare, manufacture and sell medical preparations, prepared on the Ayurvedic or Unani lines. They shall also have the power to keep and possess poisons, poison-keeps, and for the purpose of dispensing their own prescriptions, and further for the purpose of including them, in the manufacture of their Ayurvedic or Unani preparations.
The Board should be reconstituted after every three years.
The Hon. Dr. Gilder said that he would go through the whole thing and see how far the suggestions would be acceptable to Government.



Lieut. N. Anand Singh Lakshmanam.

BOMBAY'S NEW RADIO CHIEF

Contemplates Entire Change in System Of Broadcasting

"Bombay is the only cosmopolitan city in the whole of the East and I do not see why it should not be made the best Broadcasting Station in the East." With these words Lieut. N. Anand Singh Lakshmanam, the Director of the All-India Radio Station at Bombay welcomed "Chronicle" representative.
Lieut. Anand Singh took over the charge of directorship from Mr. K. B. Sethna recently and has a very ambitious programme to improve radio service and to popularise it among all classes of men shortly.

Lieut. Anand Singh had a distinguished academic career being an M.A. of Oxford. After returning to India he was Educational Inspector in charge of four districts in the Central Provinces.
The Government of India some time back wanted an efficient man at Delhi at the Broadcasting Controller's Office and circularised different provincial governments for a suitable man. Lt. Anand Singh was selected from nine candidates. At the end of 1936, Lt. Anand Singh was transferred to Bombay as Assistant Director of Bombay Radio Station and has been now given the full charge as Director in place of Mr. Sethna.
He has installed Radio sets in 18 key villages which have proved very popular.
An interesting example of how radio works in the villages is illustrated in the case of an epidemic which broke among the animals in a certain village. Lt. Anand Singh was informed by the village headman to advise the villagers over the radio and a Veterinary Surgeon was immediately requisitioned who broadcasted the necessary advice to the villagers which proved a blessing to them.

System To Be Overhauled
"I am going to change the whole system of the radio broadcasting in Bombay," said Lt. Anand Singh to our representative when asked about his future programme. India wants cultural talks by eminent men and he hoped very shortly to have Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi and other provincial ministers and also Hon. Mr. Satyamurti to talk to the people of India on Indian culture. He had also his own difficulties as the previous Director had registered engagements three months in advance. He will have therefore to wait for some time before the previous registration is exhausted. For the future speakers on the radio, he stated to "Chronicle" representative that he would not engage any man because of influence but he would engage people only on merits. Even a poor man with merits will have a chance if he was qualified to speak on some subject.

Incidentally, Rev. Fr. Elwyn who worked among the Gonds had a great admiration for Lt. Anand Singh as both of them worked for the uplift of the Gonds for many years before Lt. Anand Singh was transferred to Delhi from Central Provinces.



WIN or LOSE

it's great fun at the

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FIRST WINTER MEETING

2nd Day Saturday
13th Nov.

3rd Day Saturday 20th Nov.

SPECIAL RETURN BUS SERVICES EACH RACE DAY
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Bombay Races

C. P. Governor On "Reform" Ship

Firm Determination Of Crew To Steer It To Journey's End

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, (By Mail)
Replying to the address presented by the District Council Balaghat, on Thursday last, His Excellency Sir Hyde Gowan, Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar said that since the day when he took up his office, he had been impressing on the people of the Province that their salvation lay largely in their own hands.
Some financial magnets, His Excellency remarked, had done their utmost to develop the resources of the Province.

Referring to the present political situation His Excellency said: "I have no intention of talking o. politics to you, but this much I should say that what has happened has been of vital importance to the people of this Province. During the past six months we have all passed through an anxious and critical time.
"When the good ship 'reform' to the building of which so much care and thought had been given set forth on her voyage last April, the four winds of heaven seemed to concentrate their blasts against her, and only those who know the inner history of the first four months of that voyage can realise to the full what a stormy time she had. But thanks to God that at long last the ship sailed into calmer waters. Dangers no doubt still lie ahead of her, and storms may gather and break at any moment; but those who man the vessel will never relax their vigilance until she has been brought safely to her journey's end."

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SETH GOVIND DAS JOURNALIST LEAVES FOR MOMBASA

Not Going As Delegate Of Any Association In India

Seth Govind Das M.L.A., left for Mombasa by a.s. "Talra" which sailed from Bombay on Wednesday.
Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, Seth Govind Das said that every time there was some question or other raised in the Legislative Assembly regarding the conditions of life of Indians in East Africa and South Africa. This was his experience since 1923, when he was a member of the Legislative Assembly for 2 years and of the Council of State for four years.
"I thought it best," Seth Govind Das said, "to go and have some personal knowledge about that country and about the Indian settlers there."
"I have some personal work also. And then the invitations from the Indian Association and of the Merchants' Chamber and also of Sir Syed Raza Ali, who was my colleague in the Council of State, encouraged me to make this journey."
Questioned whether he was going to Africa as a representative

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANGALORE, (By Mail).

For the first time in the annals of the history of Mysore administration the Government have appointed Mr. C. S. Rao, a Journalist, of wide experience and knowledge as the Publicity Officer to the Government of Mysore from the 1st inst. till now this post was being filled up by official recruits and this change in policy of the Government is welcomed by one and all especially journalists. Mr. Rao will be a whole time officer of the publicity department and he will carry on his work with the assistance of two probationers who will be paid a stipend of Rs. 50 each. With a view to broaden the scope of the working of the publicity department and its usefulness the Government have reorganised the department

tive of any organization in India. Seth Govind Das said that he was not going as a delegate of any association nor was he deputed by any body. He hoped to do his best after his return for the improvement in the conditions of "Indians over there."
He would be returning to India in time for the winter session of the Legislative Assembly.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres. 892 kc/s
A. M.
8-0 Zinda Hasan 8-30 AIR Orchestra 8-40 Vatsala Bai Kuntekar 9-10 The News (English) 9-20 The News (Hindustani) 9-30 Zinda Hasan 9-50 Afzal Husain 10-10 Vatsala Bai Kuntekar.
12-30 Indian Music 1-30 European Music. 5-0 Zinda Hasan 5-30 Master Jiwan Pili on Clarinet 5-35 Vatsala Bai Kuntekar 6-5 Duet: "Dukhi Duniya" By Manohar and Aziz 6-15 AIR Artist 6-25 Zinda Hasan 5-50 Afzal Hussain 7-0 "For Villagers only" The News and Market Rates at 7-30 p.m. 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Idle Reflections." No. 3. Humorous Sketches. Paradise as seen by an opium-eater By Shaikat Thanvi 8-15 Music of the Orient 8-21 Zinda Hasan 8-45 Vatsala Bai Kuntekar 9-15 The News and weather Report (Hindustani). Time Signal The News and weather Report (English) 9-45 European Music. 10-0 Debate (English): "Delhi Radio Parliament" Is war necessary? Banning Richardson For Harold Loukes Against 10-15 A Variety Programme.

Bombay Programme

VUD 350.9 metres 855 kc/s.
A. M.
8-30 Clarinet Solo A VUB Artist 8-40 Talk (Guerati): "Thumbing the Books" By S. U. Shukla 8-55 Light Songs. 10-0 Armistic Day Service and Parade From the Afghan Memorial Church 11-30 Light Music Bal Ram Singh. 12-0 noon Indian Recorded Music.
P. M.
1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements A Programme of Gramophone Records 6-0 The Novelty Trio 6-30 To the Bhujmian A programme arranged for the villager (The News in Marathi and Time Signal at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 "About the Home" A Real Cook's Tour: "Some Indian Dishes"

Discharged From Hospital Taken In Police Custody

(From Our Correspondent)
BANGALORE (By Mail).
Got discharged from hospital and the very next moment took them to the Police custody under arrest. That was the sad experience on Saturday of three public workers who were victims in the recent Bangalore disturbances.

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Tennyson's Score 376 For 8 Wkts.

Match Against Indian Universities

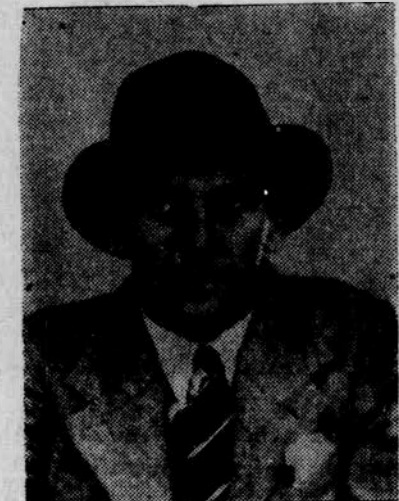
'Varsity Boys Drop Catches: Langridge's Flawless Century

Visitors:—
CAPT. JAMESON (CAPTAIN).
GIBB,
EDRICH,
HARDSTAFF,
WORTHINGTON,
YARDLEY,
LANGRIDGE,
POPE,
WELLARD,
SMITH, and
PEEBLES.



J. Langridge, who scored 108 against the Indian Universities at Lahore on Wednesday. His is considered to be the first flawless 100 of the tour.

Universities:—
PRITHVIRAJ (PUNJAB), (CAPTAIN).
RAM PRAKASH (PUNJAB),
ABDUL LATIF (PUNJAB),
WADIA (BOMBAY),
RANGNEKAR (BOMBAY),
ADHYARU (BOMBAY),
MASUD SALAHUDDIN (ALL-GARH),
S. H. HABIB (ALIGARH),
RAMASWAMY (MYSORE),
WAHEED RAZVI (OSMANIA) AND
SURITA (CALCUTTA).—A. P.



J. Hardstaff, who scored 100 against the Indian Universities at Lahore on Wednesday.

LAHORE, Nov. 10.
It was certainly not expected that Lord Tennyson's team would be extended by the Indian Universities, but one justifiably expected that side of young collegians would give nothing away in fielding. In this, one was sadly disappointed. Fielding of the 'Varsity boys to-day was undoubtedly below that of Sind or Peshawar. Probably Surita behind the wickets was the outstanding performer. Always very painstaking, he was on occasions brilliant.

Among the bowlers Abdul Latif, included at the last minute, following his success at Peshawar, fully justified his inclusion, his final figures being 4 for 96. Salah-ud-Din bowled lionheartedly, but was erratic. His length was uncertain. Of the catches missed to-day, at least two were very simple and one does not know how the game would have turned if the normal catching had prevailed. Nevertheless in scoring nearly 400 runs in a day's cricket, after losing two wickets for 16, Tennyson's side demonstrated once again their great reserves of batting strength. Langridge reputed to be one of the best number six batsmen in the world, broke his sequence of ducks with a lucky innings of 108. Hardstaff's 100, however, was unquestionably the best, as also the only flawless 100 of the tour.

Unless Ram Prakash does something startling with the bat tomorrow, his chances of inclusion in the Test side to be remote, as his fielding to-day was much below the Test standard. For the first time in the history of touring teams in India a team drawn from Indian Universities faced visitors and India's young hopefuls started off in a most promising fashion.

Capt. Jameson who had stood down yesterday came into the team owing to indisposition of McCorkell who is suffering from tonsillitis. Toss favoured the visitors, who took the first innings on a wicket which had not yet fully recovered from the heavy morning dew. J. Surita of Calcutta kept wicket. Masud Salahuddin the fast bowler from Aligarh, who made his first appearance in "test" on the same ground against Australians two years ago, was the opening bowler, but his pitching was just a trifle too short to force the batsmen into committing errors.

On the other hand, Abdul Latif the Peshawar bowler, who came into limelight in the match took advantage of the pitch almost at once. In his very first over he beat Edrich, who was bowled off stump and in his next over Gibb was out 1-b-w. to an exactly similar ball.

The first wicket fell at nine and second at sixteen. In the batting order Worthington had been put down as fourth, but probably on account of the quick fall of two wickets Yardley, whose steadiness is most dependable at all times, came in instead. To Hardstaff and Yardley, the

went abegging. Once he got his eye in, Langridge hit hard, his typical left-hander cover-drives, coupled with faulty fielding bringing him some fours and two's. Pope, however, left early being out 1-b-w. This was Salah-ud-Din's first wicket. Just before this, 200 had been telegraphed in 3 hours. With a faster moving fielder man at square-leg, Langridge should have been caught off Salah-ud-Din. In Habib's next over, Langridge gave an absolute sitter to Ram Prakash at short leg and was again dropped. Wellard now had a look in. He drove Adhyaru for a 6 to the on and when Abdul Latif replaced him, he pulled the Peshawar bowler for another 6, a grand hit against a bowler of such pace. At tea Langridge (65) and Wellard (49) were not out with the score at 291 for 6 wickets.

On resumption, Wellard was well held at square-leg by Ramaswamy off Latif. Wellard had played typically vigorous innings hitting 2 sixes and 3 fours. (296-7). Capt. Jameson, who is making his first appearance since the Baroda match—in which he scored 57 not out—came in next and his sound and deliberate methods dispelled whatever hopes might earlier have arisen of quick rounding off, of the batsmen were mastering the bowling, the fielding deteriorated still further. One more chance was given when Langridge was missed, the fieldman dropping the ball after nearly holding it. Langridge then brought his 100 on board after having been at the wicket for 142 minutes. There were 10 fours in this score. Langridge had given 3 chances.

Capt. Jameson was then dropped by Latif at short-leg, this being the fourth chance that actually went to hand without being accepted. Prithviraj, however, made some amends for these lapses by holding a splendid catch at cover point to dismiss Langridge. Cover Sussex man had given a fine display, though he was undoubtedly lucky. At the close of play Jameson and Smith were not out with 35 and 4 respectively.

SCORES:—
LORD TENNYSON'S TEAM.
(First Innings.)

Edrich, 1-b-w.	7
Gibb, 1-b-w.	3
Hardstaff, 1-b-w.	100
Yardley, c Adhyaru, b Ramaswamy	60
Worthington, b Latif	4
Langridge, c Prithviraj, b Salah-ud-Din	108
Pope, 1-b-w.	6
Wellard, c Ramaswamy, b Latif	43
Jameson, (not out)	35
Smith, (not out)	4
Extras	6
Total (for 8 wickets)	376

FALL OF WICKETS.
1 for 9; 2 for 16; 3 for 141; 4 for 141; 5 for 197; 6 for 214; 7 for 297; and 8 for 376

HARBANS SINGH WINS AGAIN

But Ill-Matched Weight Tells In International Wrestling

That a number of the international wrestlers, who are at present entertaining Bombay wrestling fans at the Marine Drive Stadium are overweight for their Indian opponents and that more than muscle, agility and skill, sheer body-weight gives an undue advantage to the heavily weighted ones, was glaringly apparent to any one who witnessed the bouts on Wednesday night.

As instances of this, could be mentioned the bouts between Rahim Bux and Bellgard (Germany) and Kartar Singh and Riza Bey (Turkey), in both of which it was apparent all through the three rounds of each to what extent the Indian opponents were helpless against their heavier-weighted opponents: while the bout between Harbans Singh and Stancu (Albania) was a fairly well-matched, wherein the Indian beat the Albanian in the second round.

But much more could this be witnessed when Goldstein (Palestine) in the first two rounds had to appeal to the referee when Emil Tzayea (Hungary) weighting early a hundred lbs. more than his opponent was minded not to leave the ground.

And Tzayea was also declared the winner when he practically pinned Goldstein and rendered him almost unconscious under his super-weight.

Korochenko (Czechoslovakia) drew with Jvala Singh (India) (Catch-as-Catch-Can).

In the first 7 minutes both men caused as much trouble to his opponent as he got himself into. When they came up a second time the Indian had more of matters and repeatedly had Korochenko in difficulties. The Foreigner, however, retallied in the last spell. The decision being a draw.

Bellegard (Germany) v Babli Bux (India).

Rahim Bux was a very much smaller man than the man sport-

ing the Nazi emblem, but he was a plucky little fighter. After worrying Bellegard for two rounds he went down below the powerful German in the last spell.

Riza Bey (Turkey) beat Kartar Singh (India).

Riza Bey apparently had the measure of the Sikh early and was often the underman. He, however, brought into use a nice neck grip occasionally, which the Turk never appreciated. Kartar Singh shared honours with his opponent in the second round. Riza Bey got the verdict, soon after they entered the ring the third time, the Sikh allowing his opponent to grip his neck and whirl him to the mat, where came the end.

Harbans Singh (India) beat Stancu (Albania). The first round there was plenty of action. The second was a repetition of the early phase Harbans Singh eventually got the verdict, which was popular. Goldstein (Palestine) lost to E. Tzayea (Hungary) (Greco-Roman style). The latter a mountain of a man wore down a polished wrestler, who collapsed eventually and had to be removed on a stretcher from the ring.

To-day's Bouts

Koroshenko (Czechoslovakia) vs. Kartar Singh (India).
Babli Bux (Armenia) vs. Scott (Bombay).
Santa Singh (India) vs. A. Bellegard (Germany).
Goldstein (Palestine) vs. Jvala Singh (India).
Riza Bey (Turkey) vs. E. Tzayea (Hungary).

Indian Test Team

Col. Mistry Arrives In Lahore: Announcement On Friday

LAHORE, Nov. 10.
A number of Indian players invited to play in the "Test" arrived in Lahore this morning, notably L. Amarnath, but most important of arrivals was Col. Mistry, who with V. M. Merchant is to select the "Test" team. In a talk with the "Associated Press" special correspondent Col. Mistry said that he had some specially to watch the form of players on the eve of the "Test" match.

Asked about the likely eleven, Col. Mistry said Nissar was definitely out of the team but others the decision would only be taken after all invitees had arrived. Merchant was expected here in a couple of days and the final team will be announced on Friday. Col. Mistry also said that the zone final match between Bombay and Nawanagar had been postponed till after the "Test" match and would probably be played on the 22nd instant.—A.P.

WOOLLEY RETIRING

LONDON November 10. (Delayed.)

Cricketer Woolley announces that he is retiring after the next season.—Reuter.



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Athletes all over the World have found that Bovril gives them speed of action coupled with quickness of brain. They have found also that for sustained muscular effort there is nothing so good as Bovril.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL AMUSEMENTS ENGAGEMENTS OF THE DAY

To-Day

Hindu: Karik Sod 8, 1937
Muslim: Ramjan 6, 1336
Parsi: Khordad 7, 1937
Hightide: 4:53, 16:33
Lowtide: 11:26, 22:38
Sunrise: 6:43a.
Sunset: 6:23p.

Amnissio Day Celebrations.
S. S. 'Ranpara' with mails from London of October 28 due at 7 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Special Meeting, 4-40 p.m.

COMMON ROLL LEAGUE LECTURES
A series of lectures viz: 'How to fight communism' has been organized under the auspices of Common-Roll League (Bombay). Mr. M. C. Chagla, Barrister-at-Law will deliver the first lecture of the series which is 'By abolishing the Communal Electorates at Forbes Gujarati Sabha Hall' at 365, Vithalhai Patel Road, (Congress Lane), on Nov. 13th Sat. 6-15 p.m. Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN
Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE
The Opening Ceremony of the new building of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, situated near St. Andrew's Church, 134-136 Apollo Street, Fort, will take place to-day (Thursday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.). Shams-ul-Ulema Dastur Dr. Mansoorji Pureswami Dholia, High Priest of the Parsis of Sind and Baluchistan, will declare the Building open. Jashan Ceremony will take place at 10 a.m. (S.T.) to-day in Dr. Sir Jirani Modi Memorial Hall on the ground floor of the Building. Admission by card only.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT AT MATUNGA
A flute performance by Sangeetha Vidwan Krishna Iyer of Palghat, with Viewpathy Sastry violin, V. A. Money Iyer, "Mr. Midangan", Jelpesan Gijnera and Bauwara Iyer "Morning" has been arranged in the Ashika Samaj Hall for Saturday, the 13th instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

SOMESHWAR DONTI MAHASABHA, BOMBAY
The following are the office-bearers of the above Mahasabha for the year 1937-38 elected at the Annual Meeting of the Sabha:
Mr. Uchil Thevarappa—President;
Mr. Uchil Guddappa—Vice-President;
Mr. Uchil Sheenappa—Hon. Secretary;
Mr. Uchil Bhavanishankar—Hon. Treasurer.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY
Prof. Rudolf Demel, Professor of Surgery of Vienna University will deliver a Lecture under the auspices of Grant College Medical Society on "Diagnosis of the Digestive Tract Cancer together with its treatment" to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. in the Physiology Lecture Theatre, Grant Medical College.

POSTAL NOTICES
From Tuesday the 16th November 1937 the Bombay West Post Office will remain open from 8-30 a.m. to 12-0 noon and 1-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. and transact business as shown in the revised hours of business.
With effect from 14th November 1937 the Elphinstone Circle Post Office will perform Savings Bank and Cash Certificate work between 10-30 and 3-40 p.m. on Week-days and upto 1-40 p.m. on Saturdays.

BHULESHVAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE
An ordinary and special meetings of the Managing Council of the Bhuleshvar Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the committee office Chhotalal Bhuvan Khatbadevi Road.

THE EXCELSIOR
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
"SAID O'REILLY TO McNAB"
a non-stop laugh riot, with WILL MAHONEY and WILL FYFFE

CAPITOL
TO-DAY ONLY
at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
FRED MACMURRAY
SYLVIA SIDNEY
HENRY FONDA
in the All-Colour Paramount Hit
"THE TRAIL OF THE LONESOME PINE"

CAPITOL—"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Said O'Reilly To McNab" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Mandir" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAKSHMI—"Toofani Tarzan" Daily at 5-15, 8-15 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pratibha" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Vogues of 1938" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Milap" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PIAZA—"Premier" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"The Road Back" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL—"Kokila" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
THE BROADWAY—"The Plaineman" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Flame of Love" Daily at usual time

STEAMER MOVEMENT
Steamer "Clan Macilraith" left London on Monday November 8.

STUDENTS' ANTI-WAR DAY MEETING
Under the joint auspices of various organisations a mass meeting will be held under the presidency of Prof. K. T. Shah at 6-30 p.m. in Jinnah Hall to-day (Thursday). Sits, M. C. Chagla, Indulal Yagnik, S. V. Parulekar and others will speak.

P. E. N. INDIA CENTRE
The first lecture of the season on behalf of the P.E.N. India Centre will be held at the National Medical College Hall, Lamington Road, to-day (Thursday), at 6-15 p.m. Prof. N. K. Bhagwat will speak in English on "The contribution of Pali to Indian culture". Mr. Manu Subedar will preside.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT
We have received the following:
A tear-off calendar for Samvat 1994 from New Pearl Trading Agency, Bombay.
A tear-off calendar for Samvat 1994 from Messrs. Jagjivan Purshottam Co., Tea Merchants, Bombay.

Federation And Linguistic Provinces

DR. PATTABHI'S LECTURE AT MARWADI VIDYALAYA
Under the joint auspices of the Indian States' People's Conference Committee and the Bombay Andhra Mahasabha, a public meeting will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. when Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitarumaya will speak on "Federation and Linguistic Provinces". The Hon. Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu member Council of State will preside.

WATCH HANDBILLS FROM THE SKY

For Free Seats At Regal
The Management of the Regal have chartered special Aeroplane to fly over Bombay on Thursday evening with their advertisement for the picture "The Road Back". As a means to attract public attention they announce that certain marked leaflets will be thrown from the aeroplane in various areas and the holders of such lucky handbills will be entitled to free seats at the Regal during the run of the picture "Road Back."

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)			
	Arrival	Deliver.	
Tuesday	13	15-30	
Friday	13	15-30	
BOMBAY (JUHU)-LONDON			
	Latest hour of posting	at G.P.O. Departure	
Tuesday	8-30	10-15	
Friday	8-30	10-15	

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway			
TIMINGS - VICTORIA TERMINUS			
Trains	Arr	Dep	
	H.M.	H.M.	
Madras Mail	6 00	25-00	
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00	
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 40	17 50	
Calcutta Mail via Chhokli	8 25	29 55	
Madras Express	10 10	15 00	
Deccan Queen (on Mondays only)	10 30		
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)		17 15	
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30	
Unjab Mail	11 15	18 55	
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 5	
Poona Fast Passenger	17 0	11 35	
Poona Express	19 25	6 05	
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 0	



Mr. Pranjivan K. Desai sailed for Hongkong to stabilise prices of Chinese medicine in India.

ISLINGTON CORINTHIANS FOOTBALL TEAM

Arrival To-day: Bombay's Welcome Plans

When the visiting team of English amateur footballers, the Islington Corinthians, arrive in Bombay early to-day Thursday morning, they will be met on the boat by Mr. A. C. Hinrichs, the President of the W.I.F.A., Mr. E. J. Turner, the Hon. Sec., and practically the whole of the W.I.F.A. Committee, who will give them a cordial welcome on behalf of the sportsmen of Western India. Mr. Hinrichs, incidentally, will carry with him messages of welcome from important sources.
After breakfast at the Taj, the visitors will be taken on a tour of Bombay according to a comprehensive programme arranged by the W.I.F.A., and will then be entertained to lunch at the Taj, a function to which leading sportsmen of Bombay will be invited.
In the afternoon, the visiting team will stretch their legs in a "kick-about" on the Cooperage, and after tea, will leave for Calcutta where they are due to play their first game on Saturday.
Owing to various circumstances over which the W.I.F.A. have no control, it has not been possible to stage a match in Bombay, but the official welcome given to the team will testify to the cordiality of the W.I.F.A. and its supporters.

Dr. Pattabhi On Federation

TO-DAY'S LECTURE AT VILE PARLE
Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Congress Committee, Dr. Pattabhi Sitarumaya the President of the All India States' People's Conference will deliver a lecture on "Federation" at Vile Parle, Gandhi Chowk, at 9-0 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

Diplomatic Corps Sees "Tukaram"

The Secretary of Motion Picture Society of India writes:
A special show of "Sant Tukaram" of Messrs. Prabhat Film Company, which ranked itself the third best in the world at the last session of the International Exhibition of Cinematographic Art, Venice, was given to members of the Diplomatic Corps in Bombay at the Central Cinema on Tuesday night.
Representatives of almost all the countries in the world were present. The picture was greatly appreciated as the first attempt to successfully depict the religious aspect of Indian life.

DECCAN GYMKHANA

Aquatic Feats
The Deccan Gymkhana Poona is holding an exhibition of diving and aquatic feats by Mr. Pete Desjardins, the American Champion, and Miss Marian Mansfield (the American Beauty) on Tuesday the 16th November, 1937, at Tilak Tank.

RAJPUTANA & C. I. STUDENTS' CONFERENCE
(From Our Correspondent.)
BEAWARE, Nov. 8.
A general meeting of the Students' Union Beaware was held here. Swami Kumaranand presiding when it was resolved to hold the First Rajputana Central India Students Conference here at the end of December 1937.

TO FILL V. N. PATIL'S VACANCY

By-Election For E. Khandesh General Rural Seat On December 12

BOMBAY, Thursday.
A notification in the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary says:
The seat of Mr. Vithal Nathu Patil, Barrister-at-Law, a member elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly, by the East Khandesh East, General (Rural) Constituency, having become vacant under subsection (3) of section 68 of the Government of India Act, 1935, by reason of his holding an office of profit under the Crown in India other than an office declared by the Bombay Legislature Member (Removal of Disqualifications) Act 1937 (Bom. I of 1937), not to disqualify its holder for being chosen as and for being a member of the Provincial Legislature, the Government of Bombay is pleased, in pursuance of the provisions of subsection (1) of rule 121 of the Bombay Legislative Assembly Electoral



Mr. Jadhav, Partner of Messrs. Patki, Jadhav and Dadarkar chartered Architects, returned to India recently after passing A. R. I. B. A. Examination.

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAAR AT AZAD MAIDAN

Opening On 20th November

A unique opportunity for manufacturers and dealers of Swadeshi articles!
Stalls booked at the Congress House, Vithalhai Patel Road and also at the site. (Azad Maidan).

(Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1936, to call upon the constituency to elect, a person for the purpose of filling the said seat before the 12th day of December 1937.

Under the provisions of the Bombay Legislative Assembly Electoral (Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1936, and with reference to Government Notification in the Legal Department, No. 5739, dated the 10th November 1937, calling upon the East Khandesh East, General (Rural) Constituency to elect a member.
The following dates hours and place have been fixed for the election:

Wednesday, 17th November, 1937 Nomination of candidates and scrutiny of nomination papers (Rule 5 (1) (a)).
Wednesday, 18th December, 1937 (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) Voting (Rules 5 (1) (b) and 19).
Saturday, 11th December 1937, (from 9 a.m. at the headquarters office of the Returning Officer) Counting of votes (Rule 43).

"THE ROAD BACK" First-Rate Anti-War Picture At The Regal

(By Our Dramatic Critic.)
Eric Remarque, the author of the now internationally famous author of "All Quiet On The Front" has offered another equally graphic story of the horrors of war. "The Road Back" to be shown at the Regal this week is a picture that is in more than one sense more intensely dramatic than "All Quiet on the Front."
Sheriff's grip on the screen accent and idiom reaches un-questioned eloquence. And the denouement is an indictment against war that gains in thousand-fold appeal as set against a background of domestic tragedy. It is timely and the appeal against war is in grim earnest. The impression at the Press view of the picture will soon be endorsed by the thinking cine fans.

Minister Gilder For North Canara

The Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister of Health, will leave Bombay on November 12 by steamer for Karwar arriving on the evening of the 13th. On November 14 he will proceed to Ankola and Sirsi. On the 15th he will visit Sidhapur where he will be given an address by the Municipality. Thereafter he will inspect the villages on the border of Yellapur Taluka and proceed to Hubli whence he will entrain for Bombay on November 16.

Air Services Of India. Ltd.

The Air Services of India's "Plane left this morning Juhu Aerodrome, Bombay with full load of passengers to Kathiawar to Schedule and returned to Schedule with full load.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kapurthala, Maharaj Kumar Amarjit Singh, Sardar Sundar Singh, Major General and Mrs. S. J. P. Scobell and Mr. J. W. Terwyni lunched at Government House on Wednesday.
Sir Richard Temple dined at Government House on Wednesday.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

The suburban poppy day committee is striving hard to swell their funds and to-day you must do your duty by contributing your mite towards these funds.

This committee has hardly held two functions in aid of this fund, and now I understand they are to hold a third one.

This is to be a drama entitled "Patience", which is to be staged by the Santa Cruz Dramatic Society, by special request of the Poppy Day appeal committee and the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India. The profits of this drama will be divided between these two bodies.

It will be held in St. Andrew's High School Hall on November 20, and 21.

TEREDESAL TOURNAMENT

On Sunday last Thana witnessed a full-days match in Tereadesal Memorial Cricket Tournament. The match was played between the Thana Young Cricketers and G.I.P. Railway Institute Club. The latter won the game by 4 wickets and 51 runs.

Thana Young Cricketers oating first put up a score of 86 runs, only two players reaching double figures the highest contributor being D. R. Kilji with 31 runs.

The Institute fared very well and put up a big score of 137 for 6 wickets, Lokhande, Dandekar and Shirke contributing 40, 23 and 30 runs respectively.

"EDUCATE, AGITATE AND ORGANISE"

Appeal To Bombay Presidency Students

The Secretary, Publicity Committee, Presidency Students' Conference, Poona, in the course of an appeal to Bombay Presidency students says:-

We herald in Poona the second session of The Bombay Presidency students' conference.

We are in the midst of terrible misery, clashing ideals, and stormy contradictions. We are to emerge out as a healthy society. Our responsibility in this state of affairs is double. While fighting purely for our academic grievances, we must understand that a root and branch change in the social and economic conditions is a historical necessity. We, students of India, must painfully acknowledge that, given the present socio-political structure of the society, not an iota of intellectual or cultural betterment can ever come about.

In the coming session of the Presidency Students' Federation several new issues are to be considered.

Among the several issues, our demand for democratization of the present University Act, that for compulsory primary education, shall come to the fore. But no less important will be our condemning any students' organisation started or about to be started on communal basis. Communal-

OBSERVE 'PATRIOTS' DAY' ON NOV. 14

Mysore Congress Board's Appeal

Mr. H. C. Desappa, Acting President, Mysore Congress Board writes:-

The City Magistrate, Bangalore, has sentenced Mr. K. T. Bhasyam Iyengar and Thimma Reddy for eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. So also Messrs. Siddigah, Seetharama Sastry and Tagadur Ramachandra Rao have been awarded one year's simple imprisonment in lieu of security for good behaviour.

I suggest that Sunday, the 14th November be observed as the "Patriots' Day". To offer our congratulations to our comrades in prison, Harijal may also be observed to protest against the repressive policy of the Government. Meetings should be held everywhere and our resolve to carry on the struggle by all peaceful means for the establishment of responsible government under the aegis of His Highness the Maharaja.

ism is like a monster that some day or other must devour himself. We cast the anchor upon the youthful enthusiasm and the tremendous zeal of the Students and whole-hearted support from our sympathisers. With the help of the two, we hope to march on to our goal of liberty equality and fraternity!

Stop Press

Indian screen-History was made yesterday when eminent journalists and leading film personalities were entertained to a special show of "DUNIYA KYA HAY?" a Hindi Talkie Film adapted from Leo Tolstoy's immortal classic novel "RESURRECTION". The show over, the distinguished gathering declared with one voice that the picture was a GREAT one in many respects. This is the first time that Tolstoy's literary work is brought to the Indian screen. The film opens to-morrow at the Majestic Cinema.

Regal

From TO-DAY

Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WAR ENDS! LIFE BEGINS!



Taking up the thrilling threads of the immortal "All Quiet on the Western Front" the brilliant pen of "Erich Maria Remarque" stuns the world again with the thundering drama and flaming love of its magnificent sequel "THE ROAD BACK!"

FREE SEATS!
Look out for the aeroplane this evening. It will throw away marked handbills which, on presentation, will fetch you free seats at the Regal.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1937

A GREAT EUROPEAN

There are few more tragic careers in European history than that of James Ramsay MacDonald which has just closed. If he had died just before the advent of the ill-fated National Government, his death would have been regarded as an irreparable blow to his country and to the cause of world peace. He would have died in a blaze of glory. To-day his death only serves as a sad reminder of the inexorable Nemesis that overtakes those who, either through sheer cussedness or love of power, betray the cause, for which they themselves fought and suffered, and the comrades who worked with them and helped them to rise to fame. In 1931 when MacDonald, as a result of one of the most inglorious deeds of political treachery, dealt a grievous blow to the British Labour Movement—a movement which stood for peace, progress and a just economic and social order and to which the best and noblest amongst the Britishers gave their devoted and loyal adherence,—and, on the convenient plea of National unity, made a pact with its unbending and uncompromising foes, the shocked world witnessed one of the most distressing political suicides recorded in history. The poignancy of the tragedy was enhanced by the fact that MacDonald was one of the pioneers of that great and growing movement and few had worked harder than he had to build it up. When he began his public life as a journalist and Labour leader towards the end of the last century he displayed a tremendously earnest zeal for the political and economic advancement of the then feeble Labour organization in Britain. He soon became a foremost leader of the Labour Party, enthused it with a robust idealism and made it a political power to be reckoned with. If during the war he lost his popularity among the multitude on account of his pacifist views, he was honoured then and later by all thinking people for his moral courage in adhering to pacifism tenaciously through thick and thin. The speech which he made in Parliament on 3rd August 1914 on the British Government's decision to enter the war was characteristic. He said: "I think the Foreign Secretary is wrong. I think the Government represents and for which he speaks is wrong. I think the verdict of history will be that they were wrong." Would he had clung likewise to his other socialist views! But that was not to be.

First Labour Government

The disillusionments of the war helped him, a few years after its end, to rehabilitate himself in British politics, to regain his lost seat in Parliament and to consolidate the Labour Party. The Party steadily grew in power and its Parliamentary strength till he formed the first Labour Ministry in 1924 and again in 1929. The policy of the first Labour Government was not to embark on socialistic enterprises, but to confine its legislative proposals to measures it was able to carry, existing as it did on the sufferance of the Liberal Party. But, though nearly all members of the Government had no previous experience of Ministerial responsibility, they did their work so well as to belie Mr. Churchill's comment that Labour was not fit to govern. The record of his Ministries, however, shattered many a hope cherished by Labour in Britain and the people of India. But when in 1931 he formed a national

Government, forswearing the most cherished principles and policies of his Party, and later allowed himself to be a dummy Premier, jockeyed by a conservative majority, he ruined both his own career and that of his Party. When at last he resigned, not being wanted even as a dummy, he claimed that he had achieved all that the Labour Party was pledged to. He went even so far as to say: "Legislation liberating India has been voted." Such claims may be due to his enormous later-day capacity for self-deception. In any case they mark the measure of his failure. Few took him seriously after this. When he retired from politics he retired unhonoured and unsung.

Betrayal Of India

In India he will be remembered not for ruthlessly breaking his most solemn promises. In 1929 he was unusually fussy with his promises to India. The very next year he clapped into jail tens of thousands of Indians including their most eminent leaders, and it was in this year too that men and women, boys and girls were subjected to ruthless lathi charges. When Indians continued to resist this persecution he authorized Lord Irwin to make a Pact with Gandhi, claiming that the Round Table Conference would devise a Constitution of Dominion Status with safeguards demonstrably in Indian interests. To what extent this promise was honoured or dishonoured every Indian schoolboy remembers and disobeys to ever remember. The last betrayal has done one good thing for Indians in teaching them to rely hereafter wholly on themselves and to be content with nothing less than complete independence. It was Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, that was most responsible for teaching them this wholesome lesson. The best comment on MacDonald's work as head of the National Government is contained in the letter of resignation from the Cabinet which the late Lord Snowden, his forty years' political associate, addressed to him in September 1932. He wrote: "I can no longer, without loss of all self-respect, remain a member of a Government which is pursuing a policy which I believe is disastrous to the welfare of the country, which will lead to the disruption of the Empire, and which is fraught with greater danger to our international relations. . . . The old appeal to subordinate personal views to national interests must be addressed to the Tories. It is not the Free Traders, but the Tories, who have broken the unity of the National Government by forcing their own policy, for which they had no mandate. The Tories expect us to do all the sacrificing while they sacrifice nothing, but use the majority we helped to give them to serve their party policy." In these words Lord Snowden has summed up all that could be said about the immense misdeeds perpetrated by MacDonald rendered to Britain and to the world by consolidating the position and rule of an obscurantist conservative majority. Nevertheless, the verdict of history will weigh against this the work of inestimable value that MacDonald did in helping to build up the British Labour Party and the Socialist movement in Europe and in promoting, as one of England's most brilliant Foreign Secretaries the cause of peace and disarmament, and will pronounce him to be a great European.

Cotton Crisis

Unless the Government of India promptly come to the rescue of the cotton trade in this country by substantially lowering the existing railway freight rates on cotton, a crisis is bound to arise soon with the cotton traders and cultivators, but also to the railway companies as well, which are large carriers of cotton. The low level of Indian cotton prices, which has been existing for some time past, has been further aggravated by the reports of bumper crop in the United States on the one hand, and the Sino-Japanese hostilities on the other, which have resulted in a serious drop in exports of Indian cotton to Japan and the Far-East. The East India Cotton Association and the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce have addressed strong appeals to the Government of India

and the Railway Board to effect a reduction by at least 50 p.c. in the freight rate on the G.I.P. Railway and of 35 p.c. on all other railways. In this connection, as pointed out by the Association and the Chamber, it is well to remember that the present freight rates on cotton were fixed in the post-War boom days, by raising them over 50 p.c. from the level existing before the War. The conditions of trade have entirely changed now and to maintain the rate at its present exorbitant high level would be ruinous to the trade as well as the agriculturists, as it has already proved itself to be to no small extent. It is to be hoped that the Government of India will seriously address themselves to the problem and bring the relief to the trade and industry, which they are urgently in need.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(BY OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

A fantastic interpretation of the reasons for the abdication of the Duke of Windsor from the Throne is published in the New York "Daily Mirror," controlled by Mr. William Randolph Hearst.

The nonsensical opinion reproduced below seems to be based on the belief that the Duke's abdication had more to do with his "something must be done" pledge to the distressed areas of South Wales than to his desire to marry Mrs. Simpson.

"The Duke and Duchess of Windsor will soon visit America. That is a blow to the British bigwigs—it was bad enough to have his name linked with an American woman, but for him to associate with 'working men' . . . it's mutiny, that's what it is, mutiny!" "In America this young ex-King of England will be mobbed . . ."

Indian labour and trade union leaders, according to "Star" man's gossip column, contemplate sending one of their members to England to nurse a constituency for an attempt to enter Parliament.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, says the gossip-monger, who has just spent several days in London, has found Labour Party headquarters sympathetic to the idea. If Labour will find the constituency, the Indians will send a promising candidate.

However, during my conversation with Mr. Joshi he has made it plain that it was not worth the candle to send out to England a man or any men to fight for Parliamentary seats. If any Indian residing in England stands for Parliament that is another matter," said Mr. Joshi in his chat with me.

Mr. Chamberlain On Gout. Here are Mr. Chamberlain's views on gout contained in extracts from two letters:

"It is a highly respectable disease and must tend to raise me in the eyes of the Tories. What is most characteristic of a statesman? The gout. Chamberlain had it, so had Palmerston, so has Disraeli.

The use of the present tense with regard to Disraeli gives the game away. The two extracts are from letters discovered by Mr. J. L. Garvin. They were written in 1876 by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to his private secretary just after his first attack of gout and just after he had first got into the House.

Mr. MacLaren's Hobbies. No one in the House of Commons had any doubt as to how Mr. Andrew MacLaren would use his luck in the ballot. The taxation of land values is his absorbing ideal.

Efforts were made to persuade him to tackle something less controversial, but the man with the longest and most determined chin in Parliament could not be moved. He has sometimes been mistaken for Mr. Maxton, but never in his own caricatures of himself. He has two hobbies in the House—drawing caricatures of his fellow-members, and interjecting gibes at his former leader, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

He was born in Glasgow and has as good a Glasgow accent as any of the Clydesiders. He has, too, a facility for phrases—as for instance, "This Empire on which the sun never sets—because God cannot trust ye in the dark."

Lord Dufferin, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is leaving early in the New Year on an official tour of some of the British colonies. Lord Dufferin plans to visit Zanzibar and Mauritius.

His exact itinerary is not yet fixed, but it is probable that he will also visit Aden and British Somaliland. Lord Dufferin can claim good precedent for such a trip. Thirty years ago Mr. Winston Churchill, then Under-Secretary for the Colonies, made a similar tour. His method of transport varies from the cruiser Venus to a bicycle, which he used between the lakes of the Upper Nile.

Lord Dufferin will travel mostly by air and steamer.

Tallest Man. The world's tallest man and smallest woman are claimed to have been discovered in Egypt.

The man is 24-year-old Abu el Sayed, who is 10ft. 2in high and is growing at an "alarming" rate. He lives at Dessouk. In Lower Egypt, and used to be a waiter until he became too tall to serve customers.

The world's tiniest woman is 40-year-old Zebeldi, who is 1ft. 7-1/2 in. high. She makes a living touring the fairs of Lower Egypt. Hitherto Egypt's tallest inhabitant was thought to be Said Mohamed Ghazi, whose height is 9ft. 6in. He was given a permanent bed in the Al Mossat in Alexandria by King Farouk when he heard that Ghazi's parents were too poor to feed their giant son and their house was too small to enable him to rest in comfort.

THE GREAT ADVENTURE THAT WAS NOT

Air travel is still a novelty in India. And as one of the few journalists who were given an opportunity by Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., to travel to Delhi and back on the occasion of the inauguration of their new Air Mail service, I have been piled with questions as to what it feels like to make such an air trip. "Tell us now you felt right up there above the clouds hurtling through space at over hundred miles an hour," friends asked me. I said nothing. And when they persisted, I said, "Nothing."

Pioneers' Sacrifice

And that, indeed, is the truth. Air communication has reached a stage of development when such charted and scheduled flights have become practically as safe—and almost as unenterprising!—as a railway journey. If there was anything at all I felt in the course of the trip it was a feeling of disappointment—disappointment at being cheated of all my pet notions of the great adventure of flying. The thrill that I had promised myself was never experienced. The drone of the engine necessitated plugging our ears with cotton wool, but even without it one did not find the noise intolerable. It was as much a nuisance as the dreadful drumming of the steam locomotive and as monotonous as the peculiar drone of the suburban electric trains. The interior of the aeroplane was as comfortable as a limousine though, of course, one gets tired of sitting in one position for several hours even in the best of limousines. As for the view that one got from the windows, it was not very exciting either. Except for about half an hour when we crossed the fifty-mile belt of the Western Ghats, for seven hundred and fifty miles one saw only the flat earth. They say India is a land of picturesque variety. Personally I found the drab and uniform landscape as one of the most monotonous. And unless

one looks at the altitude meter it is difficult even to judge how high the plane is flying, so that much of the thrill of being so far away from solid ground is also lost. Even the sensation of flying at terrific speed is absent as the earth being far away there are no stationary objects near by to indicate the aeroplane's speed by contrast. Except when you have a severe head-wind there is no rocking or jolting and one can read and even write with perfect ease. "This is a numbing mode of travel for plutocrats, not for heroes and seekers of adventure," I said to myself, opening one of the morning papers with which I had armed myself before reaching the aerodrome. And it was there that I found on one of the pages details of the tragic fate of the intrepid Indian airman Nair who met with his death in an effort to be the first Indian to cross the Atlantic. This provided a corrective to my cynical mood. Even if chicken-hearted plutocrats and not very lion-hearted journalists can travel in the air safely, I told myself, it took a legion of heroes to lay down their lives before aviation could be made so safe. And I thought of all the intrepid pioneers of this air age with a feeling of personal gratitude. They died that I might live!

Dawn Over Bombay

The day was breaking over Bombay when on the morning of Saturday, the 6th November, the two aeroplanes took off from the Juhu aerodrome. The palm-fringed beach looked enchanting with the silvery surf beating on the sands. And never again shall Bombay look so beautiful as it appeared to me that morning. The magic of the early morning sun had transformed it as, bathed in sunlight, it lay there nestling in the bosom of the ocean. As the plane zoomed up to a height of four thousand feet I could see the

Unconventional Sid- lights On The Delhi-Bombay Inaugural Flight

(By the special representative of the "Chronicle" who flew in the first plane to bring mail from Delhi to Bombay.)

whose wings as rafter funny to struck me as rafter funny to this gigantic city spread out under me like a very realistic relief map. Here was a new angle from which to study geography and surely I learnt more about the natural features of Bombay in that brief moment than I had gathered from many books.

I was to learn some more geography when a few minutes later we flew over the Ghats. In common with millions of other school students, the conception of the Ghats that I had in my mind was that they formed a sort of a more or less parallel pair of walls on the eastern and the western coasts of India. It was something like the Great Wall of China that I had imagined them to be. But they turned out to be a very irregular range of disappointingly low lying hills which, seen from a height of eight thousand feet, assumed almost pigmy proportions. Anyway I would have welcomed even those pigmy hills if I knew that for the rest of the journey we were to fly over an unbroken stretch of level ground.

The modern aeroplane flies with the help of a compass in a straight line regardless of any landmarks like rivers, railway lines or roads which determined the course in the old days. While the distance has, thus, been shortened the route has become much less interesting. Except at the stopping stations, i.e., Juhu, Bhopal and Gwalior, we hardly ever glimpsed a town and even at these three places we did not fly over the towns proper as the aerodromes are situated at some distance. The lake at Bhopal proved a refreshing sight when other interesting sights were the sacred town of Muttra with its ghats, on the banks of the Yamuna. At each of these three intermediate aerodromes we made extended halts as this was in the

(Continued on Page 12 Col. 4)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

INTRIGUING.

It is very intriguing that British politicians are so anxious to emphasize provincial differences in India. At a debate of the Cambridge Union on India, the other day, Lord Goschen suggested that the Congress Party should give freedom to provincial ministries to deal with provincial questions and that the best hope for unity in India was elastic freedom to provinces. About the same time Lord Brabourne, speaking at a function of the Royal Empire Society, appealed to the Congress not to make the difficult task of administering India more difficult by trying to administer the whole country as if it were one province. Does it not occur to these worthies that the Congress realises more than any non-Indian the need for unity, administrative efficiency and a fair measure of provincial freedom? If they have any suggestions to make they should rather point out wherein the Congress has failed to give provinces the necessary freedom. It appears that British politicians are not a little disconcerted at the Congress maintaining national unity in spite of the constitution emphasizing provincial and communal differences.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

Replying to an address presented by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday, Sir Roger Lumley made a timely appeal to all concerned to co-operate with the Bombay Ministry in its attempt to maintain industrial peace and improve Labour conditions. He himself admitted that there was "room for great improvement in Labour conditions". As for his suggestion that the improvement must keep pace with the capacity of industry to bear it, it must be remembered that the improvement of Labour conditions itself improves the industry by raising efficiency and minimising industrial strife. This should be particularly borne in mind at the present time when industrial peace threatens to be seriously disturbed on account of bad Labour conditions. We feel confident that the Textile Wage Inquiry Committee appointed by the Bombay Ministry will at an

early date, make sound suggestions to improve those conditions and thereby remove a constant menace to industrial peace.

DR. MOONJE'S "REALISM"

Having always "Muslims" on his brain, Dr. Moonje, the great Manasabha leader, can regard things as good or bad only in their relation to the "Muslims". If the "Muslims" look favourably towards anything, it must be because it is good for them and therefore, bad for "Hindus" and it must therefore, be shunned by the latter. If the "Muslims" shun anything, it must be because it is bad for them and good for the "Hindus" and it should, therefore, be sought after by the "Hindus". Such is the realistic logic of the worthy doctor—when it suits his purpose, as in the case of the Federation. The "Muslims" have resolved to give the go-by to the Federation—it must be because it is bad for them and good for "Hindus"; and, therefore, the "Hindus" must join it. But at other times, when a different purpose has to be served, the doctor's logic commits a direct somersault. He has been found arguing, as in the case of the Round Table Conference, and now of the Congress, that if the "Muslims" go after something, it must be because they expect some good things to accrue from it and so the "Hindus" too must run after it and reap its good fruits. If, on the other hand, the "Muslims" shun something, they must be sensing the futility of hankering after it and so the "Hindus" too must avoid it. Thus, every little thing is seen through coloured spectacles by this Manasabha leader. And he calls it "realism"! What real progress can the community expect to make under such ill-balanced and narrow-visioned leadership? One knows, however, that the rank and file of the community is under no delusion regarding the lead it has to follow in the attainment of its best interest. That the Congress provides such a lead is now being increasingly realised not only by the Hindus but all other communities as well.

"PURTHALA JUBILEE."

The Maharaja of Kapurthala is celebrating the diamond jubilee of

his accession to the "gadi" this month. His Highness succeeded his father in 1887 when he was only five years old. One wonders how many years the Maharaja, since he attained majority thirty-seven years ago, has spent in his State, looking after the administration. For as long a time in the past as one can recall, one sees His Highness only as a wanderer in foreign countries for most months of the year, paying only flying visits to the State, which is left to shift for itself as best it might, while it continues to foot the costly bills of the Maharaja's continuous trips abroad. In such circumstances to expect the people of the State to enthuse over the jubilee would be highly unnatural. The Maharaja has wisely decided that the jubilee festivities should be a "family affair" only. Kapurthala is not the only Indian State which has suffered and continues to suffer from such absentee-rulership. There are a host of other States, small and big, which are similarly situated. And yet it is the rulers of such States that the British Government wants to share in the responsibility of wielding the destinies of 350 millions of souls on an equal footing with the autonomous provinces of India!

THE MADRAS "PURGE."

The Tamil Nadu Congress Committee deserves to be congratulated on the stern steps it has taken to stamp out tendencies towards corruption which had manifested themselves in the affairs of the Congress Municipal Party. A double responsibility rests on the shoulders of the Congress executive now that Congress has assumed the reins of Government, to see that the purity of the administration is maintained above all suspicion, particularly at the hands of Congressmen who enjoy the privileged position of a majority. It is to be highly regretted that there could be found Congressmen who misused their position. The drastic steps now taken will, we hope, effectively prevent any recurrence of such a sorry state of things in Madras or anywhere else in India. The Madras episode ought to convey a salutary lesson as well as a warning to all public workers, especially Congressmen.



World Will Celebrate Armistice Day

(1) Will Her Hitler stop talking jingoistic cant—at least for two minutes?

(2) Will General Franco order "Cauti Fati" at 11 a.m. (Madrid time)?

(3) During the two-minute silence will the Japanese forces meditate upon the futility of the mass "hankiri" that they are perpetrating and then start the evacuation of China?

(4) Will the League of Nations resolve to-day to vindicate the aims for which it was founded?

(5) Will the British politicians realize that the encouragement of Fascist aggression can have as disastrous consequences as the pampering of German militarism had in 1914?

(6) Will the armament producers, the jingo politicians, the sub-jumping recruiting agents, the Generals and the War lords, the manufacturers of poison gas and bombs—will they all indulge in a bit of genuine self-introspection during the two minutes of silence?

A "pageant of the Empire's produce" is being held in London along with the Lord Mayor's Show.

Some prominent species of the "Empire's produce" such as hard-boiled Colonels, raw subalterns, sun-ried bureaucrats, and Imperialist Yogis were, however, found missing at the stalls.

Speaking at Lanore, Doctor Moonje made a passionate plea for the adoption of a realistic view of the federal scheme embodied in the Government of India Act.

On our part we prefer to take a realistic view of Doctor Moonje's "passionate" fondness for the slave constitution.

However evil the federal scheme, said the Hindu Mahasabha leader, "it possesses the soul of goodness."

We are glad the worthy doctor has managed to detect a kindred "good soul" in the evil scheme.

There is a likelihood of a pact being signed between India and South Africa providing for "most favoured foreign nation treatment for Indian goods in South Africa."

It only remains, to be added that there is no likelihood of Indian residents in the colony being treated as "roods."

New Danger To Shanghai

—Headline.

The Brussels Conference? A prominent local doctor complains that the Bombay Government's attempt to introduce prohibition would "turn many eminent medical men into bootleggers."

We leave it to the medicos to protest against the insinuation made by their own confrere.

Mr. Eden reiterated in the Commons that the appointment of British Agents in Franco's territory gives no recognition whatever to the insurgent leader and their "task is not political."

Their task indeed is to protect the capitalist interests of British plutocrats and is, therefore, not "political"—but characteristically British.

An organization, which calls it the "India Independence League of Japan," is reported to have passed a resolution requesting China to cease hostilities immediately, make up with Japan, and present a united front against British Imperialism and Russian communism, both of which are a great menace to humanity.

Shades of Lenin and Curzon! What is the world coming to? We can well imagine the Communists being duly amused (or "vice versa") by this attempt to bracket them together.

"People turn pale when they faint, don't they?" queried the lawyer, who was cross-examining and bothering the witness.

"No, not always," said the witness.

"Did you ever hear of a case of fainting where the party did not turn pale?"

"Yes!"

"Did you ever see such a case?"

"Yes! About a year ago."

"Who was it?"

"An old negro."

Ramsay MacDonald Passes Away

Death From Heart Attack At Sea

First Labour Premier Of England

MAN OF VERSATILE TALENTS, HE REALISED INDIA'S AWAKENING, BUT BETRAYED HER INTERESTS ON BECOMING PREMIER

LONDON, November 10. The Rt. Hon. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is dead. He died at sea 'en route' to South America for a health trip.

Mr. MacDonald sailed on November 4 for South America aboard the liner "Reina Del Pacifico" accompanied by his daughter Sheila, planning a three-months' cruise.

The news of his death reached England by radio addressed to his son-in-law, Doctor Mackinnon, who informed Reuter.

It is presumed that death was due to heart attack. The body has been embalmed and is going on to Bermuda.—Reuter.

The Rt. Hon. James Ramsay MacDonald, the first Labour Premier in the history of Great Britain who died on Wednesday on board a ship bound for America was for well over three decades, practically up to the time he came to be the head of the Government, one of the most powerful personalities in British Labour Movement.

Born of lower middle class parentage on October 12, 1866 at Loussmouth in Scotland Mr. MacDonald received his education at a board school. Like many other great politicians he began life as a teacher. It was then that he came in contact with the Labour movement and threw himself into it with all the ardour of a youthful convert. As writer, platform-speaker and organizer, he soon came to be recognized as an important personality in the Labour Party.

FOUNDED I. L. P.

It must be remembered that the Labour Party at the time was in a miserable minority and the harrowing condition of workers was far worse in many respects than it is to-day. Many of the rights, taken for granted to-day, were then denied at the time, and in the grim struggle for improving the conditions of labour and securing their rights Mr. MacDonald took a most important part.

He became the Secretary of the Labour Party in 1900 and relinquished it in 1912 only to take up the Treasuryship which he continued to hold right upto 1924.

He was one of the founders of the Independent Labour Party and was its chairman from 1906-1909. He became the Leader of the Parliamentary Labour Party from 1911-1914.

PACIFIST DURING WAR.

It was as a staunch advocate of the Socialist cause that he began his parliamentary career when he contested Southampton in 1895 and was returned. In 1900 he stood for Leicester and continued till about the beginning of the Great War. In the Khaki election of 1918, the fortunes of the Labour Party were at its lowest, but Mr. MacDonald managed to scrape through. At the outbreak of the Great War he was passionately advocating a neutral policy for Britain but even the Labour Party did not support him and he resigned the leadership of the party.

Throughout the war he remained a pacifist and was associated with many anti-war demonstrations despite severe persecution. He became the Leader of the Opposition in 1922 and on the assumption of power by Labour he became Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in January 1924.

In November 1924, however, the Labour Government was defeated and a general election followed in which the Conservatives were returned with a sweeping majority.

Mr. MacDonald again came into power in 1930 and throwing all his previous professions to the wind backed up the repressive policy of the Government of India.

The career of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald after this constitutes a tale of tragic degeneration. The high principles for which he and his party stood were compromised and whittled down day after day till the Labour Party in its domestic, foreign and imperial policy became



Late Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

as disgracefully reactionary as the Tory Party ever was.

Mr. MacDonald, it would be clear, from his attitude on three or four important occasions was a convinced pacifist. As far back as 1912 he was against industrial action and in favour of Parliamentary action only. He gave expression to his views in his book "syndicalism." Again in 1919, even after the Russian Revolution became a fact in history, he gave a definite lead against tactics of violence and championed parliamentary democracy in his books "Parliament and Revolution" and "Parliament and Democracy."

CONNECTION WITH INDIA.

His connections with India started in 1912 when he was appointed member of the Royal Commission on Indian Public Services. Thereafter he published two books on India "The Awakening of India" and "The Government of India" which made a scathing attack on British imperialist rule over this country and created quite a sensation in Indian nationalist circles and in progressive groups of England.

When later he became the Premier, quotations from these books were hurled back in his face when he continued the same imperialist policy in India and was responsible for the most heartless repression during the Civil Disobedience Movement.

It was during his Premiership that a hundred thousand people were sent to jail and men, women and children subjected to heartless lathi charges. It was during his time that great Indian leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Vithalbhai Patel and others were locked behind prison bars for championing a cause that he himself had championed from a hundred platforms and for the attainment of which he had advocated methods far more radical than the Congress ever practised.

When Mr. MacDonald first came to power with his 102 followers, he had to depend on Liberal votes. But they did back him in his foreign policy which consisted of settling down the unsettled Europe with the active co-operation of France. M. Herriot, was Premier of France and both these 'Socialist' premiers went on well.

His policy to make friends with Russia, was, however, not to the liking of the Liberals and the difference came to a head when the prosecution of J. R. Campbell

Editor of the "Worker's Weekly" was dropped by his Government. In the next election that followed the entire British Press was hostile to the Labour Party particularly because of the sudden appearance of a letter from M. Zienoviev, President of the Third International in which he was alleged to have incited the British Communists to rouse the British Army in favour of Communist Revolution. MacDonald's Government was roundly charged to be a party to this and the result was that the Labour Party lost heavily. Subsequently it was proved, that the Zienoviev letter was a mere frame-up.

So far as India was concerned he clearly proved that no British Government—Labour, Liberal or Conservative—could sympathise with the just aspirations of this country. It was in his regime that the Round Table Conference was held and the new constitution imposed on India.

In 1931, a financial crisis brought about by a conspiracy of Big Business stampeded MacDonald into sacrificing his political associates and betraying his Party by making a pact with the Conservatives and forming a so-called National Government, but virtually a Conservative Government which has since continued to remain in power.

In April 1933, he visited the United States and discussed with President Roosevelt the proposal for holding an Economic Conference, the War debt and the suggestions regarding a tariff truce. The visit resulted in more amicable economic relations between Britain and United States.

In the same year his Government took a leading part in the Disarmament Conference but Mr. MacDonald's speeches clearly showed that it was not the young and ardent pacifist but a "responsible" statesman who was speaking. The Labour Party, however, was pledged to a policy of Disarmament and the good-natured Henderson kept the Conference going until it ultimately collapsed owing to the reluctance of all the powers to really disarm.

In June, 1935, on the pretext of ill-health he relinquished the Premiership in favour of Mr. Baldwin who was in fact already the real power in the Cabinet. The titular office of "Lord President of the Council," was assigned to him and he resigned from this post also in May of this year.

AMAZING CLAIM.

It is interesting to recall an interview Mr. Ramsay MacDonald gave a few months ago on the occasion of his retirement from politics in which he made the amazing claim that the National Government under him had achieved all the points in the Labour Party programme. He said:—

"I have never renounced my ideas, my principles or my programme. With the National Government I have achieved what I promised and have done what I said I would do when I was at the head of the Labour Party." Enumerating his achievements he made bold to say "We have granted autonomy to Egypt. Legislation liberating India has been voted."

TREMENDOUS VITALITY.

During the last years of his career Mr. MacDonald had degenerated far beyond the expectations of his worst enemies. He was responsible for splitting and ultimately shattering to bits the Labour Party which he had helped to build up.

This was the end of a career that started out with promises of glorious achievements. In spite of the tragic end, however, his many great and courageous battles on behalf of Labour will be remembered by the working class with abiding gratitude. He was one of the few in the Labour Party who refused to operate with Asquith's and Lloyd George's Governments during the War, and because of this underwent social persecution and boycott which can only be exercised by a highly organised nation like England.

For his non-co-operation in the War and for his pacific principles he was hounded out of British public life and even his name was not allowed to be printed in many of the great British journals.

He had tremendous political vitality and survived all these attacks to rise up again to the forefront of Labour Movement, but he failed to utilise the great opportunities provided to him and by the time he retired from public life he left Labour at its lowest level.

PRIVATE LIFE

In private life Mr. MacDonald was at his best. He had charm of manner which pleased everyone who came in contact with him. His domestic life was extremely happy and throughout the vicissitudes of life he found shelter from anxiety and trouble in the midst of his family circle. He was deeply devoted to his wife during her life time and published her memoirs after her death.

LEST WE FORGET Armistice Day



On this the nineteenth Anniversary of Armistice Day, I again appeal to the public in India to contribute generously to the funds which assist British Ex-Servicemen who served in the Great War of 1914-1918 & helped the Empire to Victory.

For the past five years over 4000 individuals have been helped each year. In 1936, 1401 men, women & children were repatriated at a cost of Rs. 22,810/-. 286 children were educated at a cost of Rs. 47,407/-. Loans & Grants to the extent of Rs. 98,479/-. given to Ex-Servicemen & their dependents, and Rs. 5,208/- was expended on men undergoing treatment at Sanatoria in this Country. In addition, Rs. 2,795/- was sent to Home Associations for the relief of British Ex-officers of the Indian Army & their dependents in distress in the United Kingdom; whilst the total disbursed on miscellaneous forms of relief amounted to Rs. 1,68,198/-.

Will you help me in assisting this deserving cause by contributions to any Local Branch, or to the Headquarters, Ex-Servicemen Association, India, New Delhi.

R. A. Cassels General.
New Delhi. 11-Nov. 1937. C. 166 in India.

Big Putsch On Nantao

Japanese Rein-Shell On Determined Chinese Defenders

SHANGHAI, Nov. 10. The City is rocking anew with explosions of shells and bombs in the Chinese City of Nantao where, after warning non-combatants to evacuate, the Japanese at 2-30 p.m. opened the threatened attack on the 10,000 Chinese militia holding out in this quarter. Marines in full war kit landed from the French flagship to strengthen the French defence. Field batteries are now raining shells on the adamant defenders while squadrons of planes add their quota of bombs on houses and streets. Thousands of inhabitants are taking refuge in the small zone located in North Nantao. Others are wildly clamouring at the gates of the French Concession.

COMMUNAL CLASH IN ALLAHABAD

(From Our Correspondent) ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10. A Hindu-Muslim clash occurred this afternoon in Mohalla Attarsuya, which necessitated rushing of mounted police guard and a posse of police constables. It appears one Muslim attacked one Hindu, the reason being personal vendetta. As the quarrel developed, a large number of persons took part on both sides and there was a free lathi fight. Intervention of the police brought the situation under control. Some persons were injured and six arrests were made. Enquiries made show that there were strained feelings between two gangs of Goondas in Attarsuya and to-day's affray was the outcome of those feelings. It is said, there are two sections among Mahapatras near Attarsuya Ghat, one employing Hindu servants and other Muslim servants and these servants were primarily involved in the fight. Cautionary measures are taken and the mounted police has been kept in readiness. A police officer interviewed said the fight might have developed into a riot although in origin it was not strictly communal.

His love and concern for his son, Malcolm MacDonald, was well-known.

PUBLICATIONS. His politico-literary works include, Socialism and Society Labour and the Empire, Socialism in Government, Socialist Movement, the Social Unrest, Parliament and Revolution, National Defence, Wanderings and Excursions, etc.

Japanese Forces In Danger

Bold Chinese Flanking Movement In North

NANKING, Nov. 10. It is claimed that the Japanese troops, advancing South along the Peiping-Hankow Railway, are seriously endangered by a bold flanking movement of the Chinese forces in North China. While six Chinese divisions are holding up the Japanese advance along the railway in the neighbourhood of Paolienchu, the former twenty-ninth army moved westward from Taming, captured the railway stations, Shuntsefu and Kwangchuan and destroyed the railway line and bridges. Chinese dispatches claim that the Japanese are withdrawing to the North of the Chang river.—Reuter.

FOREIGNERS IN TAIYUANFU SAFE

PEIPING, Nov. 10. The Japanese military authorities state that 26 foreigners in Taiyuanfu including eight British Baptist Missionaries are safe. The authorities admit that Taiyuanfu has been badly wrecked by bombs and shells.—Reuter.

AFGHANISTAN, IRAQ, IRAN AND TURKEY

Complete Agreement On Their Foreign Policy

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10. Representatives of Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran and Turkey who entered into a Four-Power Non-Aggression Pact some months back, met in a conference at Geneva on September 21 to discuss the present international problems on the basis of their Pact.

As a result, it is now revealed, they found themselves in complete agreement as to their foreign relations. The conference is proposed to be held annually.—United Press.

First Harijan Mayor Of Madras

MADRAS, Nov. 10. Mr. Sivashannugam, the new Mayor of Madras, has wired to Gandhi, as follows:—"I have been elected the first Harijan Mayor of the Madras Corporation. I eagerly await your blessings. May your noble efforts in all directions succeed".—A. P.

Mussolini's Invitation To Britain

ROME, Nov. 10. An invitation to Britain to open up diplomatic conversations with Italy is made in a communique issued by an official agency. The invitation replies to Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Guild Hall in which he said that Britain wanted good relations with Italy and Germany.

It is understood that Signor Mussolini would like the conversations immediately. The communique contains much sarcasm, believed to have been written by the Duce himself. It says that Roman circles detect a logical line in Mr. Chamberlain's political manifestations, but it is thought that there should be no delay in opening conversations and reaching conclusions through diplomatic channels.

It would have been useless and absurd to wish to regulate the questions at issue if Mr. Chamberlain did not renounce his hope and belief of weakening the Rome-Berlin axis. The communique refers particularly to the number of votes in Britain which are continually defining the British policy, compared with the unanimous opinion expressed in Italy.—Reuter.

LORD LOTHIAN COMING OUT TO INDIA

Study Of Land Tenures In View

LONDON, Nov. 10. Lord Lothian will be leaving for India next week for a six weeks comprehensive tour in which he will study the new conditions, particularly relating to land tenure.—Reuter.

OUTRAGE AT BELGRADE

Deputy-Regent Of Yugoslavia Found Critically Shot

BELGRADE, Nov. 10. Gen. Vojislav Tomitch, Commandant of Belgrade and Deputy Regent Yugoslavia was found critically shot in his home. Official circles state that the Gen. was long suffering from blood pressure and was depressed.—Reuter.

CONGRESS TO CONTEST Sinnar And Igatpuri Civic Elections

(From Our Correspondent) NASIK, Nov. 8. Brisk preparations are in progress on behalf of the Congress to win the forthcoming triennial elections of the Municipalities of Sinnar and Igatpuri, which are to be held on the 24th and 23rd inst. respectively. The Congress is contesting all seats.

Mrs. Laxmibai Thuse, M.L.A. from Pona, and Messrs. G. H. Deshpande, Subnis and Yardi addressed a mass meeting at Sinnar last night. Mr. Kulkarni presiding. Congress workers are confident of a cent percent success at both the places.

BEWARE OF COMMUNALISM

Frontier Gandhi Exhorts Bannu Citizens To Become Servants Of God

BANNU, (By Mail). "With the capture of the offices our object is not achieved. We have done this only to increase the strength of the nation" said Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan, Frontier Gandhi, addressing a huge meeting of the Hindus and Sikhs of the District. About 25,000 persons were present at the meeting Mr. Kewal Ram, pleader, presented an address of welcome on behalf of the residents of the District.

Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan after eulogising their sacrifices during the Civil Disobedience movement said that national progress was impossible without undergoing such tests. They had secured the present Congress Government as a result of these sacrifices.

BEWARE OF COMMUNALISM. He added that the object of the agitation was to dispel poverty from the masses. Substitution of brown officers in place of white ones would not cure the disease. God would surely grant them the boon of complete independence if they would prove Khudai Khidmatgars in the real sense of the word.

Explaining the qualifications, a true "Ram sewak" he said that a true Khudai Khidmatgar never meddled in communal tangles. By

Trouble In French Africa

Population Suffers From Drought And Poor Crops

RABAT, November 10. The French authorities are facing trouble in North Africa the cause being partly due to the grievances of the native population suffering from drought and poor crops coupled with heavy taxes on imports such as tea, coffee and sugar. It is understood, however, that the authorities are convinced as the result of seizure of certain documents found on the arrested agitators that the troubles are fomented and subsidised by foreign political influences interested in spreading trouble in French North Africa, Egypt, Syria, Palestine and the Mohammedan countries.

Most of the prominent Moroccans have disapproved of the methods adopted by Moroccan Nationalists but are anxious that France should accelerate promulgation of certain promised laws aimed at the social and economic improvement of the population.—Reuter.

STRIKE FEVER SPREADS

Operatives In Five More Mills Down Tools In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 10. Operatives in the weaving departments of five more mills came out to-day demanding increased wages.

The Bharat Suryoday Mill gave an increase of 6-1/4 per cent to the men, who resumed work immediately.

AT SILVER MILL. While the Silver Cotton Mill has stopped night shift as the night shift men have downed tools, two other mills, in order to prevent a strike, have put notices of increase of wages. The strikers belong neither to the Labour Association nor to the New Mill Kamdar Union, though men of both organisations are trying to bring them under their influence and fold.—A. P.

MINIMUM WAGE OF Rs. 35

Ahmedabad Textile Association's Demand

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 10. With a view to consider the situation arising out of labour strike in some local mills, the Textile Labour Association met last night and prepared a memorandum stating labour demands, to be submitted to the Labour Enquiry Committee and the Mill-owners' Association. The demands include the restoration of 6-1/4 per cent wage-cut as per Delhi Agreement and a demand for a minimum wage of Rs. 35 for each labourer working in the mills. The resolution also demanded the redress of grievances of the workers on night shift.

Meanwhile, the operatives of two more mills have downed tools since last evening.—United Press.

STRIKE IN JUTE MILL

Four Thousand Men Rendered Idle At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10. About 950 weavers of the Hooghly Jute Mill, Metiabur, struck work shortly before midday recess to-day. As a result of this the Mill had to be closed down. This has rendered about 4,000 men idle.—A. P.

putting on red clothes and crying slogans of "Long live revolution" they could never become true Khudai Khidmatgars.

He reminded them that they had failed in the election test and also in another affair (referring to Ramkauri kidnapping case), where both the Hindu and the Muslim Khudai Khidmatgars proved communalists. He advised them to serve the poor and the needy without discrimination; then the number of the members of their Association would increase to such an extent that even the most formidable enemy would not be able to face them.

Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan is touring through Bannu tahsil, delivering three speeches a day. He addressed meetings at Ghoriwala, Naurang, Tajawal on way and reached Laki.

CITY CORPORATION BUDGET

Proposal To Increase General Tax To 12 p.c. BUT NO MILK TO POOR CHILDREN

Municipal Commissioner's Note On Budget Estimates

Revised Estimates For 1937-38

The following is a Note by the Municipal Commissioner on the Budget Estimate A for 1938-39. In the Budget Estimates for the current year the opening balance was estimated at Rs. 16,90,000 and the closing balance at Rs. 8,75,000. On the final closing of the accounts for 1936-37 the actual working Cash Balance for 1937-38 amounted to Rs. 21,39,000. From the actuals for first half of the current year and probable expenditure for the second half of the year, the closing balance for 1937-38 is now estimated at Rs. 21,76,000 as shown below:—		
Opening Balance on 1st April 1937	Rs. 16,90,000	
Revised Estimates of Income for 1937-38	Rs. 3,20,96,000	
Add—		
Increase in Income	8,54,000	
	3,29,50,000	
Deduct—		
Decrease in Income	22,000	
	3,29,28,000	
Total Income including Opening Balance	3,50,67,000	
Revised Estimates of Expenditure for 1937-38	Budget Estimates 3,29,11,000	
Add—		
Increase in Expenditure	105,000	
	3,30,16,000	
Deduct—		
Decrease in Expenditure	1,52,000	
	3,28,64,000	
Deduct—		
Advance for Plant and Machinery	27,000	
Revised Closing Balance	21,76,000	
As a result of the net increase of Rs. 8,32,000 in Revenue and a decrease of Rs. 47 in Expenditure the anticipated deficit of Rs. 8,15,000 is converted into a surplus of Rs. 64,000. Deducting from this Rs. 27,000 on account of advance for Plant and Machinery, the net addition to the Surplus Cash Balance will be Rs. 37,000 increasing it from Rs. 21,39,000 at the commencement of the year to Rs. 21,76,000 at the close of the year.		

Budget Estimates For 1938-39

The income for the next year on the basis of General Tax at 11 per cent as at present is estimated at Rs. 3,20,86,000 and the expenditure at Rs. 3,40,80,000 with the result that the deficit to be covered amounts to Rs. 19,94,000. For reasons given more fully in my general remarks it is proposed to raise the General Tax to 12 per cent which will increase the revenue from that source by Rs. 11,05,000 and the total income for the year will thereby be raised to Rs. 3,31,91,000.		
For purposes of comparison with the income of the current year it will however be convenient to ignore the proposed increase of 1 per cent and the following figures are on the basis of 11 per cent.		
The normal income for the next year is estimated at Rs. 3,20,86,000 against Rs. 3,20,96,000 for the current year, the decrease for the next year being thus Rs. 10,000. The increases and decreases under the various heads are as under:—		
	Increase	Decrease
General Tax—		
From the Public	3,53,000	
From Government	2,39,000	
From Bombay Port Trust		8,79,000
From Improvement Schemes		
Properties		4,000
From the Mills	5,000	

on rolls instead of the present scale of one teacher for 30 pupils on rolls. In the case of infants who are taught by shifts no change is made in the present scale of 60 pupils per teacher. I have made the full provision of Rs. 35,07,000 as contribution to the Schools Committee according to their demand.

With the increased tax as proposed the position would be as under:—

Opening Balance	Rs. 21,76,000
Income for the year 1938-39	3,31,91,000
Total	3,53,67,000
Deduct—	
Expenditure for the year 1938-39	3,40,80,000
Balance	12,87,000

Major-head.	Amount	Remarks
II Water Works	56,000	Out of this Rs. 5,000 have been spent since the close of the year. This expenditure will be booked in the current year.
VI Medical Relief and Education	3,000	Out of this Rs. 5,000 have been spent since the close of the year.
VII Street Cleansing, etc.	10,000	Out of this Rs. 5,000 have been spent since the close of the year.
VIII Roads, Drains and Sewers	2,99,000	This has been spent since the close of the year.
IX Mechanical	24,000	Out of this Rs. 18,000 have been spent since the close of the year.
X Buildings, Land Acquisition, etc.	1,78,000	Out of this 37,000 have been spent since the close of the year. This expenditure will be booked in the current year.
XI Fire Brigade	60,000	Out of this Rs. 39,000 have been spent since the close of the year.
Plant & Machinery	78,000	Out of this Rs. 39,000 have been spent since the close of the year.
Total	Rs. 7,08,000	

It will be seen from the above remarks that a sum of Rs. 4,29,000 has been spent since the close of the year leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 2,79,000 only. The Corporation sanctioned the raising of a loan of Rs. 30,00,000 and an advance of Rs. 18,75,000 from the Land Sales Reserve Fund for meeting the expenditure in 1937-38.

The total funds available for Loan Works Expenditure during 1937-38 amount to Rs. 63,88,000 as follows:—

Opening balance on 1st April 1937	5,96,000
Advance from Special Funds for purchase of Plant & Machinery	3,17,000
New Loan in 1937-38 (Portion of 24½ lakhs Loan of 1936-37)	6,00,000
Temporary Advance from Land Sales Reserve Fund	3,75,000
New Loan in 1937-38	30,00,000
Total	Rs. 63,88,000

The Revised Estimates for the current year amount to Rs. 55,41,000 against the Budget Estimates of Rs. 59,21,000. There will thus remain a closing balance of Rs. 8,47,000 at the end of 1937-38.

Expenditure for 1938-39

The Loan Works programme for the ensuing year has been restricted to the completion of works already in progress and to such new works as are essentially required for the health and sanitation of the City. The total provision proposed is Rs. 64,40,000 excluding Rs. 65,000 on account of discount and other charges on the loan, against the departmental demands of Rs. 70,76,000. Out of the proposed expenditure, Rs. 46,79,000 are required for completing works already in progress and Rs. 17,61,000 for New Works.

The position of Capital Funds (Continued on Page 11)

Amount required for the purchase of new Plant and Machinery 24,000

Unhypothecated Closing Balance 12,86,000

In his note on the Revised Estimates for 1937-38 and the Budget Estimates for 1938-39 for Loan, Special and Capital Funds, the Municipal Commissioner says:—

Revised Estimates For 1937-38

The Revised Estimates for the year 1936-37 provided for an expenditure of Rs. 24,22,000 as against the original Budget Estimates of Rs. 21,74,000 but the actual expenditure fell short of the Revised Estimate by Rs. 7,08,000.

The major heads which contributed to this decrease are as follows:—

(Continued from Col 7)

and fellow-Musicians, before I acknowledge my gratitude to you, I have to draw your attention to the unavoidable facts and realities of the modern conditions of music. It cannot reasonably be disputed that the talking picture and the radio are exercising tremendous influence on our music and will surely exercise greater influence in the near future. With your assistance I would therefore like to appeal those directing Indian film studios and the broadcasting authorities to formulate policies and means by which musical art may increase at once in popular appeal as well as in artistic standards.

RADIO'S NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

I am thinking at this moment particularly of the radio. Broadcasting will soon place us in international contact. And, the task of presenting and interpreting Indian music is a heavy national responsibility. And, I can only hope that broadcasting programmes would now be cast and worked out not without paying the most dispassionate attention and thought to that aspect of its national responsibility and international artistic and cultural prestige.

The future of Indian Music can be secured only by modern organized effort, by appropriate division of labour, by specialized activities which could define and solve the many-sided problems which confront us to-day, by concentrating, above all, on constructive synthesis of progressive efforts and co-ordinating enterprises like the one indicated by the present Conference and similar periodical assemblies of musicians, artists, music critics, exponents of art and culture.

Hindustani Music Conference Opens

Rising Tide Of Musical Interest

ORGANISED EFFORTS AND UNIVERSITY RECOGNITION OF MUSIC URGED

The Hindustani Music Conference organised by the Bharateeya Sangit Samiti and the Hindustani Sangit Pracharak Mandal was inaugurated on Wednesday evening at the C. J. Hall, H.H. the Maharana Saheb of Dharampur presiding. His Highness surveyed the music conditions, mentioned some of the events of outstanding importance to the musical world and referred to the distinguished visitors who helped musical activities in the city. Particular emphasis was, however, placed in the President's speech on the University recognition of music and on the necessity of organised effort. "However individually pre-eminent we may be," observed His Highness, "in our work, intelligence, achievement, sacrifice or aspirations we can do little or nothing if we cannot understand modern conditions and cultivate the ways and means for collective, organised action and achievement."

NATION'S RECONSTRUCTIVE IMPULSE

The impulse to reorganise, to construct, is seen manifest in almost every domain of national life, social, economical, cultural, in every province. In every cultural, social, and educational institution, official and non-official. Naturally, it is equally clearly manifest in the hitherto neglected provinces of music. The problems of the encouragement of the living artists and of the effective means of widely diffused instruction in music or of its vital reaction and adaptations to modern demands and social aspirations are not, by any chance, less important, urgent or vital than the question of, say, the examination of our musical heritage from the past or its correct interpretation.

These are days of organised collective efforts. We must learn to understand them, educate ourselves to respond to the cultural needs as well as the machinery and technique of the times.

Effective organisation demands, you will agree, the division of labour so essential to enduring achievement—division of work decided by the competence by which we are fitted by inclination, temperament, training or study.

PRIME FUNCTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

The work of the artist cannot be undertaken, for example, by the student or exponent of culture. The work of listening to, of understanding or appreciation or popular encouragement of music cannot be well undertaken by either. The artist should concentrate on his vision and the artistic skill with which he could create the illimitable worlds of regenerate action and beauty. The student and exponent of art and

culture should agree to serve by lucid and socially purposive expositions, as the helpful medium for transmitting the understanding and appreciation of the work of the artists on the one hand and for conveying the sense of stability and security of art on the other by popular education and encouragement. Indisputably it is the prime function and responsibility as well as the task of music conferences to see that these different aspects of the identical reconstructive national impulse are not allowed to get so isolated from one another as to lose their inherent artistic vitality or their social purpose. It is the work and the inalienable duty of conferences like the present to establish their relations to regulate them adjust and co-ordinate them, to consolidate them, make them nationally compact as well as artistically completely coherent.

PUBLIC DEMAND FOR UNIVERSITY RECOGNITION OF MUSIC

One of the outstanding events of importance during the year to musicians and cultural exponents was the strong plea advanced by public institutions in Bombay for the early, nay, immediate recognition of music by the University of Bombay. The public support, which the proposal obtained, the whole-hearted co-operation and response which it aroused from musical and educational institutions, from popular leaders and even from such distracted community as the music directors of Indian film studios culminating in the overcrowded public meeting not long ago at Blavatsky Lodge have left and should leave little doubt as to the intense feeling and strength behind that legitimate, irrefutable, popular social and cultural demand.

THE SURVEY OF MUSIC CONDITIONS

A brochure, published on the occasion, entitled "Music in the University" is the first, dispassionate and as complete a statement of the case as possible under the present circumstances. It describes not only the general conditions of music in India and abroad, not only the reasoned and indisputable arguments for the recognition of music in the universities but offers a very informative survey of what has been actually achieved in that direction supplemented by courses of study and tentative practicable schemes for the information and guidance of the University authorities. The representation addressed to the University and to the Government of Bombay, the support from the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau and the reply of the Premier together with the promised support and co-op-

eration of some of the leading members of the Senate and Syndicate of the University of Bombay have given all of us hopeful encouragement. The postponement of the question raised in the Senate a few weeks ago, due I understand to some technical mistake in procedure, has, perhaps caused annoyance and may be, some resentment in the music educational and cultural world. But we have no definite reason yet to be pessimistic and we have more than hope that the greater time now available to the members of the Senate and Syndicate of the University is only greater opportunity for well-planned proposals from them for elevating and stabilising the study understanding and appreciation of Indian music. It is up to us not to slacken our persistent efforts for the early recognition of music in the University. We must re-double our efforts until recognition of music by the universities becomes an established national fact and achievement.

MUSIC FESTIVALS

Sir Granville Bantock, the world-famous British composer and head of the Trinity College of Music, London, was another of our distinguished visitors. During the course of an evening spent in listening to and discussing the future prospects of Indian music Sir Granville Bantock made a very valuable suggestion for the organisation in Bombay, to begin with, of Music Festivals—on the lines approximately similar to festivals held in England—where a combined committee of distinguished exponents of music, both Indian and European, could work out a joint programme of Indian and European music for popular education and appeal.

CALCUTTA FEDERATION OF MUSIC AND DANCING

Our friends of the Federation of Indian Music and Dancing, Calcutta, have by their enterprising visit and interesting recitals already won friendship and support of the city's musical world. We can only ask them to repeat their educational visits and wish them every success. What is, however, noteworthy, is the fact that the University of Calcutta has given its blessing to the young men and women who have visited our city for an educational and cultural mission. The University of Calcutta has, moreover, made already the practical beginning by collecting, explaining and publishing the folk-songs of Bengal. The University of Calcutta has thus enhanced its cultural prestige and leadership. That is another example that we and particularly the University of Bombay might with distinct advantage emulate.

BOMBAY'S INTERNATIONAL SYNTHESIS

We cannot have enough of these helpful visits, enough of the helpful assistance, guidance and inspiring co-operation of distinguished visitors to our city. Bombay is a city of wide outlook, sympathies, interests as well as activities. Its function is to accomplish the international synthesis, if I may so express it, of social art and cultural activities. Therefore to its gateway and its public mansions, are all distinguished workers, visitors and servants of the nation cordially welcome.

IMPORTANT PRESENT-DAY PROBLEMS

I cannot refrain from mentioning some at least of the questions to which I am anxious to draw your attention.

First, the Samiti should continue to win the co-operation of all those institutions, artists, scholars, exponents and critics of art and culture who have helped us to-day, to co-ordinate our varied activities towards solidarity and success. Secondly, I have to request them to study vital problems of organized educative activities. I cannot too often mention the national claims and importance of choral singing. Music is to play its cultural role, if it is to translate social objectives, if it is to employ the most dynamic of the divine gifts of art to ranking for collective, massive, national uplift and regeneration, rural and urban, it must develop as early as possible the practice of popular, disciplined, choral singing. The nation's folk-songs are our basis, nucleus, guide and inspiration. We need songs and musical instrumental compositions somewhat on the structure of these folk-songs.

This Conference has to note with sorrow the great loss to the Indian musical world by the recent sad death of Ustad Manji Khan—the son of our outstanding musician Khan Saheb Alladiya Khan President of the Hindustani Sangit Pracharak Mandal—and the death of Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan of Poona, the reputed exponent of classical Hindustani music. May I suggest that we should now begin to compile their systematic, informative, biographies and formulate schemes by which their memory and their artistic achievement may be preserved for posterity?

Ladies and Gentlemen, friends (Continued in Col. 4)

THE THREE MUSKETEERS



TIED HANDS

On the bank of the river the executioner bound her hands and feet.

At last she broke the silence.

"You are cowards!" she cried. "Ten men to murder a woman! Beware! If I am not saved, I shall be avenged!"

"You are no woman," answered Athos coldly. "You are a devil which has escaped from hell, and to hell you shall be returned."

"Ah, you virtuous men!" said Milady. "Please to remember that he who shall touch a hair of my head is himself an assassin!"

"The executioner may kill without fear," an assassin said the man in the red cloak, rapping on his immense sword. "He is the last Judge."

He bound her as the others did, and Milady uttered a strange and melancholy cry.



THE CRY IN THE NIGHT

"If I am guilty, if I have committed the crimes you accuse me of," she shrieked, "take me before a tribunal. You are not judges! You have no right to condemn me!"

"I offered you Tyburn," said Lord Winter. "Why did you not accept it?"

"Because I am not willing to die," cried Milady, struggling. "Because I am too young to die!"

"The woman you poisoned in

Bethune was even younger than you, Madame, and yet she is dead," said D'Artagnan.

"I will enter a cloister," she became a nun," said Milady.

"You were in a cloister," said the executioner, "and you left it to ruin my brother."

Milady screamed in terror, and fell on her knees. The executioner took her up in his arms, and carried her towards the boat.

"Oh, my God!" she cried, "my God! are you going to drown me?"

World of Wireless

'IN TOWN TO-NIGHT'

Behind The Scenes Of
A Popular BBC
Programme

On October 30 begins the fifth season of 'In Town To-night,' a popular feature of the BBC programmes that will be heard regularly by listeners to Daventry.

'In Town To-night' has already brought to the microphone more than one thousand people, representative of practically every trade, profession, calling, and occupation. A. W. (Bill) Hanson, the man behind each broadcast, will again be editor during the forthcoming season. 'Mike' McMan, his right-hand man, has countless good stories to tell of things that have happened behind the scenes of 'In Town To-night' broadcasts.

'First of all,' he says, 'we should rather like to make the point that "In Town To-night" is going to be more topical than ever, and we hope to include in it a good percentage of people in the news. We shall also welcome with open arms visitors from the Empire overseas who have good, human stories to tell. If all goes well, a number of outside broadcasts will be heard during the programmes.'

'Almost every week we use three studios for "In Town To-night"—studios grouped together rather in the shape of a clover leaf. There is a central listening cubicle from which the producer and announcer can keep an eye on each microphone. A dramatic control panel links the output of every studio, the effects room, and the gramophone turntables that are used for the reproduction of incidental music. Now and again we have also found St. George's Hall useful—once for a man playing a post horn and again for "the porter with the loudest voice." They could let themselves go in the Hall, which was big enough to cope with their—outbursts.

'It is curious but true that people such as dustmen, chimney sweeps, and night watchmen are far less scared by the microphone than the typical "little man" from Suburbia. I suppose the reason is that they have a pretty small circle of friends, and consequently fear little leg-pulling; whereas people who are well known to many business and social acquaintances feel that they have to watch their words or put up with a lot of criticism—good-natured though it may be—as a result of their broadcast.'

'When "In Town To-night" was revived for five nights during Coronation week, one of the most interesting characters who came to the microphone was Chief Yeta of Barotsé, Northern Rhodesia. He specially asked whether he might broadcast, in his native tongue, a message to his followers in the middle of Africa. We agreed, and about a fortnight before the broadcast took place he had special wireless sets rushed out to his part of the world in the middle of the jungle, so that hundreds of tribesmen, squatting round, could hear their Chief speak. Afterwards we had a cable saying that reception was marvellous, and that the natives were extremely excited—more particularly because they were reassured that their Chief would come back to them, as it had been feared that he had gone so far away from home that he might never return.'

'I remember that two or three years ago I went out to find two of the old flower-sellers in Piccadilly. I came across them and invited them to broadcast. They were quite pleased about it, but when it came to programme time one was frightfully nervous—shivering and perspiring at the same time. Her companion, on the other hand, was perfectly calm. We did all we possibly could to assure the frightened one that there was nothing to be scared about, but she went on shaking and became speechless. We left the two women together for a few minutes, and could not help hearing the calm one saying confidentially to her friend: "Emma, didn't you never hear measles when you was a kid?" "Yus," said Emma. "Well," said the other one, "you got over that—you'll get over this."

'That absolutely did the trick. With only a few seconds to go, the flower-seller, who had been quite a pathetic object, had fully recovered and was joking and chatting with everyone. The broadcast was a great success.'

'Listeners may well remember the occasion when we had among our guests the man who won the marbles championship some fifty years ago. He was reading his script quite well when he somehow missed his line and repeated a sentence. Before we could do anything about it he was exclaim-

OVERSEAS PERSONALITIES AS TELEVISION ARTISTS

Interviews And Demonstrations In B. B. C. Programme

'Texas Tommy' (two-ton Tom Updgrave), Deputy-Sheriff of Tular County; Adolf Zukor, the film magnate; and Maurice Strickland, the heavyweight boxing champion of New Zealand, are among the many interesting overseas visitors to Great Britain who have been televised recently in the BBC's transmissions from Alexandra Palace, London.

All appeared in the programme 'Picture Page' which is the 'In Town To-night' of the television programmes.

'Texas Tommy' told viewers of his experiences in Wild-West films, and also demonstrated revolver-shooting; Maurice Strickland, too, gave a demonstration of his abilities by sparring in front of the camera.

Experiences while on voyages of exploration in the Antarctic were related in other recent 'Picture Page' programmes, Captain A. Armitage, who sailed in the 'Discovery', and Commander Walker of the s.s. 'Westward', which will shortly begin an expedition to the Antarctic, being the artists whom viewers saw and heard.

Maori songs by the Waiaata Maori Choir, which is now on tour in England, provided material for another interesting transmission.

ANOTHER TOUR OF A FILM STUDIO
British film studios were 'toured' by viewers for the second time when the television camera paid a visit to the Denham studios during October. As was done when the broadcasts from the Pinewood studios took place, transmissions were spread over a number of days. Alexander Korda; Joan Gardner; Laurence Olivier; Sabu, the Elephant Boy; Binnie Barnes; Jack Hulbert; and Vivien Leigh were seen during the broadcasts, which included shots of a number of films in the making.

An interesting feature of the tour was a visit to the wardrobe department, during which 'stand-in' displayed clothes worn by Charles Laughton in 'The Private Life of Henry VIII', by Elizabeth Bergner in 'Catherine the Great', by Douglas Fairbanks in 'Don Juan', and by Robert Donat in 'The Ghost Goes West'.

Transmissions were by means of radio link from the mobile television unit at Denham to Alexandra Palace, whence the signals were re-radiated.

EIGHT LAKHS LISTENERS

An official estimate made by the British General Post Office states that the approximate number of wireless licences in force at the end of July was 8,269,500, as compared with 7,716,794 at the end of July 1936. The increase during the year was 552,706, about ten times more than the total of all licences in force in British India.

"Situations Vacant" By Radio

Belgium has now established a system of labour exchanges throughout the country, and is adopting a novel radio arrangement by means of which all vacancies are broadcast daily at 9 a. m.

Chinese War News On Radio

Those who are interested in the Sino-Japanese trouble can get first hand information from their radio sets. The Japanese version is available from the broadcasts of J. Z. K. and J. Z. J., Tokyo on the 19.79 and 25.42 metres. The Chinese version (or versions!) may be had from X G O X Nan-king on 43.82 metres or from X G. R. (26 metres) and X G W. (28.79 metres) at Shanghai.

ing—and the microphone, of course, conveyed it—"Dang it, I've read that line afore." "We tried to point to the correct place on the script, when he said, "Get yer finger out of the light"—and that remark also went out to an amused world.

'In Town To-night' has brought about quite a number of reunions; people who have broadcast have got in touch with brother or sister or other relatives whom they have not seen for years. They have written to Broadcasting House, and we have passed on the letters.'

SPORTS CELEBRITIES IN BROADCAST SERIES

'Bunny' Austin To Introduce 'Sportsmen Talking'

H. W. ('Bunny') Austin, perhaps the best known of British lawn-tennis 'aces' will make the first contribution to "Sportsmen Talking," a new series of seven talks that will begin in the programmes from Daventry shortly.

Austin has represented Great Britain in the Davis Cup contests since 1929, and helped, of course, to regain the Cup for the country in 1933. Outstanding among his achievements was his meeting with Ellsworth Vines in 1932 in the Final of the Men's Singles at Wimbledon, a match in which Vines' superior stamina triumphed. One of the most stylish players ever seen on the British courts, Austin's successes included the winning of the Covered-Court Singles championship in 1934.

In each talk of the series that Austin will initiate, famous exponents of various sports will be heard recalling incidents in their careers and discussing generally their own particular field of activity. Cricket, racing, athletics, and Association and Rugby football will be represented in the series, the respective talks in which it is hoped will bring to the microphone world-famous figures such as Steve Donoghue, Jack Lovelock (the New Zealand sprinter), H. G. Owen-Smith (the South African Rugby-player), and Patsy Hendren.

Two of the talks in the series will have a special topical interest. This being the Jubilee year of the English Football League, the talk on 'soccer' will consist of a review by Ivan Sharpe of fifty years of League football, during which that famous footballer, Dixie Dean, will be introduced to listeners. The fourth talk of the series, to be broadcast on December 9, will mark the departure for Australia of the Empire Athletic Team, and listeners will hear H. M. Abrahams (whose commentaries on athletic events are frequently broadcast in BBC programmes) talk of the team's forthcoming tour in particular, and of sporting tours in general.

Transmission 2, November 18, 11-15 a.m. G.M.T.
Transmission 3, November 21, 11-15 a.m. G.M.T.

Ex-Leader Of Cape Town Symphony Orchestra To Lead BBC Unit

Tate Gilder, for five years leader of the Cape Town Symphony Orchestra, has been appointed leader of the BBC Theatre Orchestra, many performances by which are broadcast in the programmes from Daventry.

During the last ten years Gilder's playing has been heard by British listeners on thousands of occasions. As leader of such musical units as the Gershwin Park-ington Quintet, the Magyar Orchestra, the Richard Crean Orchestra, and the J. H. Squire Sextet, he has sometimes broadcast in BBC programmes four or five times in one week.

Gilder studied at the Royal Academy of Music, where he won the Ada Leyis Scholarship. In 1921, he left the Academy to take up his appointment with the Cape Town Symphony Orchestra, and was made an Associate of the Academy on leaving. He led the Orchestra at many of its concerts in Great Britain, including a Royal Command performance at Buckingham Palace, when he was presented to the King and Queen.

Sometime ago, Gilder made a violin for himself 'just for fun', and has broadcast many times on that instrument.

Theophil Wendt To Conduct B.B.C. Orchestra

Theophil Wendt, a British conductor well known to all South African music lovers, will conduct the BBC Orchestra (Section E) in a concert to be broadcast from Daventry in Transmission 4 on November 26 at 10 p. m. G.M.T. Mr. Wendt was appointed Conductor of the Cape Town Symphony Orchestra in 1914, and remained in that post for eleven years. He has also been Professor of Music in Johannesburg, where from 1924 to 1926 he was Music Director of the local broadcasting station. In 1927, he visited U.S.A. where he conducted the People's Symphony Orchestra in Boston, summer seasons of the Newport Casino Symphony Orchestra and the New York City Symphony Orchestra.

ZAMINDAR-KISAN TENSION EASED

Bihar Premier's Successful Intervention

PATNA, Nov. 8.
As a result of the efforts of the Prime Minister to effect a compromise between the contending parties, it is understood that the tension between Kisan and Zamindars at Barhee in Monghyr District has now eased, and the extra district and mounted and military police, recently despatched to that area, will be called back.—A. P.

SIR M. ZAFRULLAH AT DELHI

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8.
A large crowd gathered at the Railway Station this evening to accord an enthusiastic reception to Sir M. Zafulla Khan, Member for Commerce, Industry and Labour of the Government of India, who arrived from Bombay.

A public reception was accorded at the Delhi Junction, where Sir M. Zafulla was profusely garlanded as he alighted from the train.

RAJEN BABU ADVISED REST

PATNA, Nov. 8.
Babu Rajendra Prasad returned to Patna last night. While at Calcutta he had been examined by Dr. B. C. Roy and others for lung trouble and has been advised complete rest for sometime.

If he sufficiently improves in health, he will attend the Labour Enquiry Committee at Cawnpore on November 15.—A.P.

ECHO OF PEOPLE'S BANK CASE

Punjab Premier As Respondent

LAHORE, Nov. 9.
Written statements have been filed by the respondent in the misfeasance proceedings instituted in the Lahore High Court against the directors and officials of the People's Bank by the Official Liquidator, claiming Rs. 1,20,00,000. The respondents include Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, and other prominent businessmen. November 15 has been fixed for the framing of the issues, and the regular recording of evidence will commence on the 24th inst.—United Press.

Muscat Sultan's Delhi Programme

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10.
The Sultan of Muscat, who is paying a State visit to Delhi as the guest of the Government of India, is reaching on November 12, when Sir Aubrey Metcalfe will receive him at the station and will be driven to the Viceroy's House where he stays for three days.

The Sultan will leave Delhi on November 22 and during his stay in Delhi, he will visit the Council of State, Secretariat, Broadcasting Station, Aerodrome, the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, and other places.—United Press.

Violence In National And World Politics

HON. MR. MUNSHI'S APPEAL TO DEMOCRATS OF THE WORLD TO ERADICATE IT AS AN ACTIVE FORCE

BOMBAY, Nov. 10.
"If humanity has to be human, if the individuality is not to be extinguished for ever, if men are to be free, the democrats of the world should unite in a brotherhood pledged to the creed of non-violence ready to eradicate violence as an active force from national or world politics" declared the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, who was the guest of honour at a dinner given to-night by the Indo-American Union.

"In the days when I was at College," said Mr. Munshi, "young men fed hungrily on the speeches and writings of Patrick Henry, Tom Payne and Abraham Lincoln; and India to-day looks with admiration on the democratic institutions which your ancestors built up and which will continue as a noble heritage to men till the end of time."

"It must not be forgotten that democracy is on its trial. The great democratic countries, England and its self-governing Dominions, U. S. A. and France, are being hemmed in by gigantic autocracies. These autocracies fired by world ambition are undermining the dignity of the individual as an individual and the free growth of representative institutions on which alone a great democracy can be founded. The struggle between these two forces, as current history shows, is as grim as the struggle between freedom and death, between freedom and slavery."

"India by her training and tradition aspires to take her place as a free democracy among these nations. But our task is by no means easy. Even democracies do not easily outgrow the narrow traditions of mediaeval empires. We will, perhaps, go through many trials before we cease to be second-class citizens of a white empire and become equal partners of a free commonwealth. But world conditions may help; and the great democracies may yet realise the danger of basing their freedom on the fetters of others."

"Though India is not free," continued Mr. Munshi "thanks to Mahatma Gandhi—she has contributed to world thought the only panacea for the evils of the day. Just as democracies in the world to-day stand against autocracies, the force of non-violence stands in sharp antagonism to violence. To those of us who follow Mahatma Gandhi and to those of you who truly follow the teachings of the Prince of Peace, it is clear as daylight that the path of non-violence can alone lead the world to strength, freedom and self-fulfilment. But the forces of violence have been organizing themselves in a mad race for destructive strength. Their interplay makes the vision of the moral law dimmer than before."

Concluding Mr. Munshi appealed to all the democrats in the world to unite in a brotherhood.



GOOD FOR INDIA
AND GOOD FOR
INDIAN ROADS

MADE IN INDIA—THE G3 IS BUILT
BY SKILLED INDIAN CRAFTSMEN TO
STAND UP TO THE MOST STRENUOUS
CONDITIONS OF ROAD AND CLIMATE.

GOOD YEAR

Wardha Decisions Need Frighten None

PREMIER KHER ON AIM OF EDUCATION

Schools Must Be Avenues For Further Livelihood

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, November 8. "I have always longed to be a teacher—teacher not only in the narrow sense of teaching in a school, but to impart knowledge to those who are in need of it," declared the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Government of Bombay, in declaring the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference here yesterday. Prof. H. V. Hampton of the Training College, Bombay, presided.

Govt.'s Policy

Explaining the policy of the Government regarding teachers, the Prime Minister assured the delegates to the Conference that it was the desire of the Government to introduce schemes, which would better the position of the teachers, specially the introduction of Provident Fund. The revision of the salary scales of teachers was under the consideration of Government.

SHOLAPUR'S WELCOME

The Prime Minister accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, arrived here on Sunday morning. The train was forty minutes late. The Ministers were received by the Collector and local Congressmen and were garlanded. Several thousands of people had collected outside the station and a grand reception was accorded on behalf of the citizens of Sholapur. The Ministers were taken in a procession through the streets of Sholapur.

Apart from opening the Secondary School Teachers' Conference the Hon. Mr. Kher had a very busy time during the 36 hours that he spent here, the most important two being addressing a mass meeting and attending a function of Mussalmans on Sunday night, and exhorting them to join the Congress.

VISIT TO INSTITUTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Kher visited the Criminal Tribes Settlement this evening. He went into the Settlement, unaccompanied by any official and heard their complaints and said that they would receive the sympathetic consideration of the Government.

He also performed the opening ceremony of the New Jain School, Building visited the Industrial School run by the Municipality and was very much pleased with the work that was being done by the school. During his stay, he also visited two villages which formed the Rural Development centres.

TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

On Sunday morning he visited the Conference, the primary purpose of his visit to Sholapur. The Conference was held at the North-city High School, which was packed to its fullest capacity. About four hundred teachers from all over the Presidency attended the Conference. Among the visitors were the Hon. Mr. Nurie, the Collector of Sholapur, Mr. Baxter and others.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, introducing the Prime Minister said that this was the first occasion that the Prime Minister of a national Government visited a Secondary Teachers' Conference and that in itself augured well. He thought that the Hon. Mr. Kher eminently fitted the post of Prime Minister and thought the speaker differed from the Prime Minister in politics he had the greatest respect for him.

In declaring the Conference open the Hon. Mr. Kher said that the task of a teacher was to mould young minds towards independent judgment and self-reliance, make them patriotic and useful citizens.

AIM OF EDUCATION.

The decisions and deliberations of that little Conference at Wardha might have upset many teachers, but there was nothing done there that need frighten anyone. Continuing he said that he would not refer to the complaints against the way and the method in which primary education was imparted. There was wastage of knowledge and money under the present system of education. It should be the desire of everyone to impart that kind of education to young people which would not take young people to the other end, thoroughly and hopelessly unable even to earn a living. That was the effect of the present system of education. That was so even with regard to the University education. The present system served to increase the ranks of the unemployed. The aim of education must be to develop the faculties of the pupil by imparting knowledge and to train the mind and body to build up their character and teach students to be useful members of society.

WARDHA DECISIONS.

Referring to the Wardha Educational Conference he said: "At Wardha we have not considered any cost and dry scheme. Their



Premier Kher

ambition is the same as yours. The process of thought is the same as yours. What is wrong in aiming to impart education through a process, which would fit the student for some useful occupation after he leaves school or college? That is what most of the students aim at. But to-day a large number of them go to school because they have nothing else to do."

THE CONTRAST.

The Hon. Mr. Kher then contrasted the Indian student with the group of students from England, who had come to India recently and whom he saw. He had occasion to question those English boys, each one of whom had an exact idea of what course he would be following after finishing his education. Unfortunately in India the student did not know what he would do after he left college or school because he was never taught to do anything.

Teachers should make an earnest effort to impart such education to the boys by which they would be self-reliant, useful members of society in later years. Such a thing should have to start early in life. This was the question that was discussed at Wardha. Of course there were several difficulties. They would have to be surmounted. There was a misapprehension as to what was meant by "education to be self-supporting." Of course a large number of trained teachers would be required for this new system of teaching. The present set of teachers were looked down upon by people. This great maldistribution should have to be remedied. The status of the teacher must be the very highest in the land. He referred to a couplet which was daily recited in Hindu household which said 'the teacher is the creator; the teacher is the preserver; the teacher is God Maheshwari, the teacher is Brahma incarnate. Salute the Teacher!'

He then referred to prohibition. "There had been a complaint that Government had launched prohibition at a wrong time at a time when education was wanting money very badly. The speaker considered that this was the most opportune time for the introduction of prohibition. It would be too late after ten or fifteen years, as it is in America. If strong efforts were made "we could succeed in our attempt and we are determined to succeed."

GOVT. POLICY.

The Prime Minister then proceeded to stress the necessity of imparting different types of education and having different types of schools for boys emerging out of primary schools. He was personally not against University education, but he was against each and every student undergoing University education just to get a job. "Our ambition is to make an average man better equipped than he is so as to attain a higher level of education than he does to-day. On that depends the

measure of progress in all aspects of life. Such a kind of education could be imparted only through the mother-tongue. It is very difficult to learn things, now-soever simple they may be, through a language which is not one's own. Those difficulties can be surmounted; only we have to be earnest about it. Mr. Kher said that it was a significant fact that he was in charge of not only education but also of Labour. The significance was not in the narrow sense. It was in the sense that students would have to learn the importance of dignity of labour. Thus Education and labour had some relationship.

AVENUE FOR LIVELIHOOD.

"About Secondary education I am not at all satisfied with the type of the present school. Even if it is not possible to transfer Government schools we should change them into four or five different types of schools. Only those who want to go to the University should go to academic school, all the rest must go to different types of schools, which will provide an avenue for further livelihood. That type of education is our aim."

Continuing Hon. Mr. Kher said that immediately after the student leaves the primary school he must be able to take up some course by which he can make a living. Technical education was what was needed.

The state of those who passed the Matriculation examination was tragic indeed. What was wanted was to train the faculty of the boys so that they might be able to do something after they leave the school, instead of feeling helpless. Towards that end the system of education would have to be changed and some technical education and pro-efficiency in crafts would have to be taught. They should be made to learn something which had some closer relation to life, instead of becoming helpless and useless young men.

Concluding the Prime Minister said that the decisions of the Conference would receive his respectful attention. He appealed to the teachers to safeguard their rights, rise above their ordinary angle of vision about education. He asked the teachers not to take a mercenary view of their work. It was in their hands to mould the young minds and to make future Indians brilliant, patriotic, courageous citizens. "Seek the ideal by limiting your requirements."

He assured them that all their grievances would receive his best and sympathetic attention.

TRIBUTE TO PREMIER.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, who had stated at the outset that he would make his remarks after hearing the Premier's speech, said that he had great respect for Mr. Kher. He had the capacity of not only understanding the other man's point of view but also get useful things done from his political opponents. That such a man was in charge of education augured well for the future of education in the Presidency.

On Sunday night, both the Prime Minister and Hon. Mr. Nurie, addressed a large gathering of Mussalmans, who had invited the Ministers to a grand function at which they presented addresses to both of them. More than five thousand Mussalmans were present. Speaking on behalf of those assembled assured the Ministers that they had complete confidence in the Congress Ministry, and faith in the Congress.

The Prime Minister left to-night for Bombay, while the Hon. Mr. Nurie, left on a tour in the Deccan Canal area to inspect irrigation works.

(Continued From Col 6)

helpful with the culture of simplicity, and enabling them to stand on their own feet from the very beginning instead of dragging along throughout life, is slavery, then, we have to compile a new dictionary. In any case the so-called physical slavery will be a hundred times better than the present mental bankruptcy.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.

Some people think that Gandhi's scheme of education mainly means the teaching of profit yielding handicrafts. It may be pointed out that this is an entirely wrong conception. In Gandhi's scheme history, geography, science, sociology, hygiene, sanitation, physical culture, art, moral, emotional and religious training—all have their proper place. Only he wants that teaching should centre round some handicraft.

The Syllabus Committee appointed by the Wardha Conference is drawing up a detailed scheme of all-round education. Education in the real and the most comprehensive sense of the term which will be soon placed before the public.

People object that the paucity of trained teachers will be a great difficulty. This sounds to me more or less a childish objection. Rome was not built in a day and the present army of trained teachers was not created over-night. A new scheme means a new training, and we have to carry on the work steadily, bravely and intelligently with faith and determination.

K. R. CAMA INSTITUTE.

Opening Ceremony Of New Building

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia, writes:—To-day is the 17th birth-anniversary of that famous oriental scholar, zealous educationist, great social and religious reformer and a true Zoroastrian, the late Mr. K. R. Cama in whose loving memory the well-known institution named after him was founded by the citizens of Bombay and mainly by the late Mr. Damodar Sukadwalla. So far it was housed in a rented flat but to-day the start is made to have the building of its own and the opening ceremony will take place to-day. The plot selected for the purpose is situated in the Apollo Street, Fort, between the Great Western Building and St. Andrews Church, where stood some years ago the picturesque old Bombay Ice House. The Ice House a landmark of old Bombay is gone and in its place a new and imposing edifice is now raised to commemorate the great and glorious life of the late Mr. Khurshedji Rustamji Cama and a special Hall will also be provided in the sacred memory of Cama's lifelong colleague and friend, another oriental scholar of great repute Shamsulolma Dr. Sir Jiwani Jamshedji Mody.

Any one who had come into their personal contact will well remember their patriarchal demeanour, their gentle behaviour, their noble character, their genial nature and, above all, their child-like simplicity. To infuse enthusiasm in others—especially the youths of their own community—was their chief characteristic. Cama's life was an age when there was darkness all around and it was he who took up the question of educational, social and religious reforms. It was an age of Dadabhai Navroji and Navroji Fardunji and Sorabji Bengali and Kalkhusroo Kabraji who formed themselves into a stalwart band with whom Cama and Mody joined hands and courageously fought the fight of refinement in every direction.

As said above, both Khurshedji Cama and Jiwani Mody were Macons and devoted their lives for the upliftment of humanity in general and the Parsi community in particular. In Cama's and Mody's Parsi community have lost their pillars of refinement and culture. They are lost to us in their physical bodies but they have left behind them a great store of their mental acumen.

Both were men of character and learning, both were devoted to the cause of duty and service. Both were remarkably industrious and alert in their daily vocation and daily studies. Both were acquainted with Oriental and modern languages and were teachers in many respects, but by choice and nature they preferred to remain themselves life-long pupils. Both were equally lucid lecturers and exponents of Oriental lore. Both were greatly inclined towards the divine knowledge of Theosophy and in fact Cama in the later years of his life became a most devoted member of the Theosophical Society. Thus both explored many departments of human knowledge and out of the deep mines of their great minds brought out the fruits of their laborious learning, and diffused them through the channels of their beloved Societies—the Rahnumai Mazdashnan Sabha, the Dnyan Prasarak Mandal and the Royal Asiatic Society.

The present generation is, indeed, indebted to both these servants and our grateful memories go to-day to both of them in sincere recognition of what they have done in their last incarnation. To a very great number of their many friends and admirers each of them was a "friend, philosopher and guide".

It is a pity that with the exception of "A Memoir" by the late Mr. S. M. Edwards (once the Bombay Police and Municipal Commissioner) there is no standard biography either of Khurshedji Cama or Jiwani Mody. It is indeed, high time to bring out such a publication at an early opportunity in order to keep their memory green from posterity to posterity.

What is said of Cama by Edwards that "he sought no reward for his services in this world, and the self-advertisement which some times accompanies the practice of virtue and charity was utterly foreign to his nature" is equally applicable to Mody. But this is undoubtedly a fact that they have left behind them "their foot-prints" not only on the "sands of time" but in the pages of their books, and it is but grateful on our part to walk in their steps and to live in their glory so we in our own humble way "make our lives sublime."

THE ROMANCE OF SARNATH

Sixth Anniversary Of The Mulagandhakuti Vihara

(From A Correspondent.) On the 18th November, 1937, the Maha Bodhi Society celebrate the anniversary of their vihara at Sarnath. Thousands of pilgrims and visitors from all over the Buddhist world gather to pay homage to the Light of Asia and to see the relic of Buddha which is exposed only at this time and taken in procession on an elephant by the monks.

For 800 years Sarnath slept. To-day, thanks to the energy and enthusiasm of the late Ven. Sri Devamitta Dharmapala, the sacred deer park where Buddha preached His first Sermon once again smiles in surrounding of green fields. The vihara with its beautiful paintings of the life of Buddha has already raised its spire like an accusing finger to the years in which the Law and the Wheel were kept out of their home and heritage.

On anniversary one more name will always be remembered with that of the Ven. Dharmapala. A chance meeting on board a ship bound for the Far East brought the two together. At first it seemed the acquaintance would end there but some years later in answer to an appeal Mrs. Foster sent her first contribution. Then followed other amounts till that of the Ven. Dharmapala with most of the Board of Trustees. The building of the vihara with which Sarnath began its renewed life. In all, this generous lady who never saw with her own eyes the work accomplished by Dharmapala with her funds, gave over Rs. 8,00,000.

Other names remembered at this time are Mr. Broughton of Oxford, and Raja Baldeo Das Birla who has built a magnificent Dharmasala for pilgrims and has also given a large plot of ground for the new High School in which the three Hindi and Primary schools will be amalgamated.

At this time the Maharaja of Benares and Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagaram send their quota of Elephants, and this year the B. & N. W. Railway, contemplate reserving a special train before the Maha Bodhi Society have done everything possible for the convenience of visitors.

Mr. Shriraman Narayan Agrawal, Secretary, Wardha Educational Conference, writes:—Most people think that Gandhi has adumbrated his present scheme of self-supporting education merely to discount the financial loss involved in the policy of complete prohibition and that his educational scheme is actuated only by monetary motives.

ONLY PRACTICAL WAY.

The necessity of correlating hand-culture and mind-culture has been recognized by almost all the eminent educationists. Education through manual labour provides the best means of achieving a natural development of the mind and the body together, by eliminating mental dissipation on the one hand, and avoiding the loss of physical energy, on the other. It inculcates dignity of labour, self-reliance and courage. It also provides a natural means of satisfying student's instinct of play. In a poor country like ours, it will also be the best remedy for curing the dreadful malady of demoralizing unemployment with its subsequent evils.

If Gandhi's scheme of education through handicrafts is carried on efficiently and intelligently, it is hoped that children will be able to pay for the State's expenditure on them by the products of their manual labour. For India this will be the only practical way of educating crores of her children without waiting for the dawn of complete political independence. Thus, Gandhi's scheme is both educationally sound and opportune.

MAHATMA'S STAND.

We are liable to regard Gandhi's scheme overburdened with commercial motives only when we

Nariman Claims Right Of Appeal

AGAINST WORKING COMMITTEE RESOLUTION ABOUT GANDHI-BAHADURJI JUDGMENT

BOMBAY, Nov. 10. "Before the inquiry had started Mahatma Gandhi had definitely agreed in his correspondence that the inquiry would be private and even the Working Committee need not know about it" says Mr. K. F. Nariman in the course of a statement to the "Associated Press", on the recently announced decision of the Congress Working Committee.

Discussing the legality of the Committee's resolution Mr. Nariman says, "In one of his (Mahatma Gandhi's) undated letter to me he states: 'I shall also know from you whether you want the whole thing to remain private or not.'"

In another letter dated Shegaon August 1, 1937 he states: "All these proceedings need not be public so far as I am concerned. . . . But if you want the proceedings to be public, I do not mind. . . . You need not worry about the Working Committee and your friends. They need not even know what is being done. . . ."

In my reply to Mahatma Gandhi dated August 6, 1937 referring to this point, I stated: "And if your final opinions are published, you must also permit us to publish our statements; otherwise the proceedings would be private, you and Mr. Bahadurji acting as common intermediaries and friends to find out the truth."

CHARGE AGAINST GANDHIJI. In spite of such definite understanding in writing, Mahatma Gandhi not only handed over the whole record to the Working Committee, but also obtained an "ex parte" verdict against me behind my back. It is obvious that he was naturally angry with me for having recanted the alleged confession, drafted and despatched by him and so got the very penalty imposed on me through the Working Committee, that was self-inflicted in that recanted confession.

Again even before he started

the inquiry his mind was already made up against me, as evidenced from the fact that in his letter dated Shegaon, August 1, 1937 he states: "If you do not adopt any of the things I suggest and have suggested (i. e. accept inquiry) 'What I have learnt hitherto goes against you.'"

"NO OPEN MIND."

Thus I had not the good fortune to place my case before an open mind but I had to secure judgment from a mind that had already convicted me before hearing me. Some months before, his attitude was different when at Delhi after hearing both sides he had declared twice in the presence of the Working Committee that I was entitled to a re-election, thus giving a definite verdict in my favour. What poison was poured into his ears during the interval God alone knows.

I had a similar uphill task with the other member, Mr. Bahadurji, although according to original arrangement, he was only to revise and review judgment independently arrived at by Mahatma Gandhi and that too if I so desired, but at a later stage, due to Mahatma's ill-health, the arrangement was altered with my consent, and the whole burden was thrown on him, and he became as it were the sole judge of facts.

But before coming to a final and so summarily condemned, taking these special circumstances into account, I only request for a normal right which is given even to worst criminals, after protracted open trials with rights of cross-examination and all the other safeguards and protection extended to the accused, after conviction, he has still the rights of revision or appeal against conviction. Sometimes he has a chance and opportunity of getting an adverse judgment revised twice or thrice, till he gets a final verdict from the highest tribunal. How often convictions that appear to be so clear to lower courts even for murders and such serious offences are set aside in a revision or appeal by High Courts.

1934 INCIDENT.

With regard to the 1934 Election matter, it is all a question of construction of intricate rules and procedure. It was admitted by one witness that Mr. Bhulabhai at one time agreed with my views.

For instance Mr. Bahadurji comes to the conclusion that knowingly to sign and put in a false nomination paper and deliberately attempt to pass off as a candidate in another's name, is not an offence of cheating or impersonation. He says that the offence of impersonation referred to is that voting by personation, "that according to his opinion to vote in false name alone is an offence of impersonation and there is nothing wrong legally or morally to pass off as a candidate in a false name, i. e. although it is admitted that 'K. F. Nariman' in the roll was not me but my brother, still I should have allowed that deception to continue, and what is most extraordinary is that this transparently wrong position both from legal and moral standpoint is upheld by Gandhiji, who is considered the greatest apostle of truth and morality."

GRAVAMEN OF CHARGE.

The gravamen of the charge is based on this one act of mine viz: that I withdrew my nomination hurriedly after the error was discovered; it is suggested I should have allowed it to be rejected after being challenged at the final scrutiny.

That may be honest opinion of one lawyer but surely there may be a "bona fide" mistake and the other equally eminent lawyer or judge may with equal honesty come to a contrary decision.

Is an unblemished long and clean career to be blasted for ever on such slender and doubtful grounds?

RIGHT OF APPEAL.

All that I claim is an elementary normal right of revision of appeal, a right that is enjoyed by worst convicts. Let some fresh and dispassionate legal minds carefully go through the record of the fact and material already adduced. There is no question of any new evidence or further material being permitted.

After hearing arguments as is done in Appellate Courts let the revising judges give an independent opinion or verdict, either confirming or reversing these findings. Such is the normal procedure in all cases of convictions.

I expect that at least, in view of my past record, what is conceded to worst criminals, should not be denied to me.—A. P.

(Continued in Col. 3.)

No Slave Driving In Making Educational Self-Supporting

AGRAWAL ANSWERS CRITICS OF MAHATMA GANDHI'S SCHEME

Mr. Shriraman Narayan Agrawal, Secretary, Wardha Educational Conference, writes:—

Most people think that Gandhi has adumbrated his present scheme of self-supporting education merely to discount the financial loss involved in the policy of complete prohibition and that his educational scheme is actuated only by monetary motives.

This idea involves a grave misunderstanding and does injustice to Mahatma's educational views.

While it is true that the present idea of making primary education self-supporting through handicrafts occurred to Gandhi in connection with his scheme of absolute Prohibition; it is wrong to mistake occasion for motive. Necessity is the mother of invention; and if Gandhi outlined his present scheme under the existing financial circumstances of the country, surely, he cannot be accused of overshadowing his educational scheme, with sordid mercenary motive.

ONLY PRACTICAL WAY.

The necessity of correlating hand-culture and mind-culture has been recognized by almost all the eminent educationists. Education through manual labour provides the best means of achieving a natural development of the mind and the body together, by eliminating mental dissipation on the one hand, and avoiding the loss of physical energy, on the other. It inculcates dignity of labour, self-reliance and courage. It also provides a natural means of satisfying student's instinct of play. In a poor country like ours, it will also be the best remedy for curing the dreadful malady of demoralizing unemployment with its subsequent evils.

If Gandhi's scheme of education through handicrafts is carried on efficiently and intelligently, it is hoped that children will be able to pay for the State's expenditure on them by the products of their manual labour. For India this will be the only practical way of educating crores of her children without waiting for the dawn of complete political independence. Thus, Gandhi's scheme is both educationally sound and opportune.

MAHATMA'S STAND.

We are liable to regard Gandhi's scheme overburdened with commercial motives only when we

do not view it as a whole. It is impossible to divorce his scheme of self-supporting education with his ideology of simplicity, self-help and non-violence. In order to judge his scheme rightly we have to have a vivid picture of his ideal rural civilization where there is simple living and high thinking; everybody being more or less self-sufficient, neither exploiting nor being exploited. In this connection I cannot do better than quote Gandhi's own words from his inaugural speech at the Wardha Conference, (See "Harijan" Oct. 30, 1937):—

"The plan springs out of non-violence. I suggested it in connection with the Nation's resolve to effect complete Prohibition. But I may tell you that even if there was to be no loss of revenue, and our exchequer was full, this education would be a 'sine qua non,' if we did not want to urbanize our boys. We have to make them true representatives of our culture, our civilization, of the true genius of our nation. We cannot do so otherwise than by giving them a course of self-supporting primary education. . . . We are told that England expends millions on education. America also does so, but we forget that all that wealth is obtained through exploitation. They have reduced the art of exploitation to a science and might well give their boys the costly education they do. We cannot, will not, think in terms of exploitation and we have no alternative but this plan of education which is based on non-violence."

A WORD TO SOCIALISTS.

Our socialist friends think that socialization with industrialization is the panacea for all evils. But they live under an illusion, because it is impossible to eradicate the inherent evils of industrialization even by socialism. Moreover the policy of spending profusely on education by increasing taxation involves a vicious circle because it sets into motion the inevitable wheel of exploitation.

NO SLAVE DRIVING.

Objection has been raised that Gandhi's scheme of education involves the exploitation of children and school according to his scheme teachers will be slave drivers. If making children self-reliant and

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Poppy Day Appeal

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir.—There seem to be certain doubts in the minds of some friends and would-be subscribers in regard to the disposal of Poppy Day collections.

The Indian Soldiers' Board have recently reaffirmed the decision arrived at in 1926 that Poppy Day collections were made primarily for war soldiers and their dependents and that so far as Indian war soldiers were concerned the invested funds at the disposal of the Indian Soldiers' Board were such that there was no need to organize and initiate any further special collections.

My Association feels, however, that there may be cases where Indian 1914-1918 Ex-Servicemen should be granted relief on a more generous scale from these Poppy Day collections, especially where specifically earmarked by donors, than is often the case.

Our membership is confined to those entitled to wear the British War and Victory Medals, regardless of caste, colour or creed, and we therefore approached the Indian Soldiers' Board in regard to this matter.

As a result, it has been arranged that all donations earmarked for the benefit of Indian soldiers which are handed over to the Indian Soldiers' Board will be spent in the Bombay Presidency on the advice of the Bombay Soldiers' Board in consultation with the Ex-Servicemen Association of Bombay.

My Association has satisfied itself that the Ex-Servicemen Association of Bombay, who administer the Poppy Day collections, grants relief only after the closest investigation and that almost the entire funds are disbursed for the maintenance of 1914-1918 Ex-Servicemen and their dependents and for the education of their children.—Yours, etc.

D. WATSON,
Chairman,
1914-1918 Association of Bombay

Armistice Day And Peace

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir.—Once more the poppies shine red in our streets reminding us of the blood that has been shed. Once more a year has passed over those who must still celebrate their loss—lost hopes, lost health, lost life or the darkening of the light of life.

It becomes less and less real and it is as well that we should be reminded once a year of what we still owe to those who gave all for us—it will be an evil day when we cease to remember.

What did these men fight and die for? We are apt to forget that many or most of them gave their all because they sincerely believed that the war was to end war—to bring in the reign of peace and brotherly concord. And now again men are saying "If you want peace, prepare for war" regardless of the fact that the last war, like all other wars, has brought more war, more and more hatred and suspicion in its train. If you don't believe—look around!

Yet it is a fact that in spite of rearmament, in spite of the propaganda to make us war-minded, there are more men than ever before and these are rapidly increasing number who believe that if you want peace you must prepare for peace.

There is hope in this. What we have to remember is that peace will probably never come from above, the risk and responsibility of refusing to re-arm is too great for our leaders, and in this as in other things dictatorship would defeat its own object. Peace will come when there are enough millions of men in the world who will refuse to subscribe to this utterly most folly—who will say "there is a better way—let us find it." That day may be nearer than we think. There may be many on this Armistice Day who will pledge themselves to think and to work for Peace.—Yours, etc.

PEACE.

Muslim Students And Their Difficulties

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir.—In view of the fact that the Congress Government are determined to overhaul the present syllabus of the primary education of this Province and wish to make it more practicable and less literary it is necessary on the part of the minorities to put up their point of view so that their case may not be lost by default. In their enthusiasm to make the primary education cheap, self-supporting and national the Congressmen are apt to forget the special difficulties of these communities who are fighting to keep alive their culture and ideals. Let it be understood that the minorities do not in the least wish to come in the

way of the nationalization of the primary education if by nationalization is meant doing away with objectionable books—books which excite communal feeling and fan hatred against one another. Vocational training will certainly be a boon to one and all. Every one is most anxious for a change of this kind. There is not the least doubt that the present system both in the primary stage and the secondary stage has been found to be utterly useless from practical point of view.

It is proposed that the course of the primary education should be shortened and at the same time the standard is to be so raised as to be equal to Matriculation level English and plus some handicrafts. The present purely literary system which is prevailing in most of the schools takes about 13 years to reach the Matriculation standard. The proposals put forth show that this period is to be curtailed to 7 years. The authors of the proposals have lost sight of the fact that the short cut proposed will in itself defeat their purpose if all subjects other than English are to be maintained at the proposed standard. When it is intended that primary education should equip the out-going students with ability to earn their bread one cannot understand why these boys and girls should be obliged to study subjects which are not of any tangible value in their future life. Perhaps it may be argued that for their higher education these subjects would be useful and necessary. This is true to some extent, but it is obliging one small section at the cost of others. I have no doubt experts in education will solve this problem by bifurcation at some suitable stage in the primary section.

There are two primary courses at present in vogue for those whose mother-tongue is Urdu:—
(1) The Urdu-Vernacular in which Urdu is used as the medium of instruction and the vernacular of the Districts is also taught, but half heartedly (being optional).

(2) The Vernacular Urdu in which instruction is given in the Vernacular but Urdu is also taught as a compulsory subject. From the point of view of those who consider Urdu as their mother-tongue, the proposed period is likely to be a great hardship. As it is the necessity of learning two languages at the initial stage of education is a great burden on the poor student. I am afraid, there is no solution to this problem so long as different Vernaculars are alive and are being spoken and written widely. It is equally true also that a fair knowledge of the chief Vernacular of the District is indispensable for commercial purposes. By reducing the period and increasing the standard the situation is like to be aggravated, particularly in case of such boys as have to study Urdu and Marathi or Urdu and Gujarati or Urdu and Kanarese. Therefore, before arriving at any solution the wishes of the community must be ascertained and they should be allowed to follow a separate curriculum. There are about 1,480 special schools for Muslim boys and girls and the total number of pupils in them is 1,15,000. The needs of these schools are peculiar and require somewhat different treatment to change them for the better.

It is intended to leave the secondary education entirely to private resources. Here again the Muslims will be put to a great hardship. It is worth noting that the efforts of the previous Government for providing special facilities for encouragement of secondary education among Muslims did not go beyond reserving certain number of seats for the boys of the community in Government schools and granting of scholarships to about 600 students out of 10,000 boys, who are in the secondary schools all over the Presidency.

In a community which lacks both organisation and funds, but is a biggest minority, it would be a political blunder to expect them to thrive on their own resources. The obvious duty of the Government is to provide such facilities as would enable them to take advantage of liberal education. Their failure is bound to lead to wide spread of dissatisfaction and is calculated to widen the gulf of differences.

The Educational Department has been repeating the necessity of more Anglo Urdu Schools in the Presidency for Muslim boys who have completed their elementary primary education in the special schools, but the legislature in the past has neglected this need, on the ground of financial stringency. With the advance of popular Government and particularly the Congress which is anxious for the support of the Muslim masses, the expectations is a generous treatment of the minorities. Coupled with these hopes, when we find that it is proposed that Government need not contribute towards the cost of secondary education,

we find ourselves victims of unfortunate circumstances. On account of lack of funds it is already a fact that the aspiration of Muslim community to stand shoulder to shoulder cannot be fulfilled. Their private institutions are in a state of bankruptcy. Government have not so far gone beyond their lip sympathy.

The majority of Muslims in the Assembly being out of power may not be able to assert themselves even if they wish to do so. But is that fact going to weigh with the Congress Government, who are out to gain the support of the Muslim masses?

Hence the present proposal to allow the secondary schools to develop on their resources is certainly detrimental to the cause of education of the community. The strength of the students in most of High Schools, both in rural and urban areas, is not sufficient to make both ends meet by purely depending on private enterprise and income from the fees.

If all education is to be through the medium of the vernacular it is incumbent on the part of the Government and it is their moral duty to provide for the needs of the interest of the minority community to enable them to stand on equal footing with those, who are better placed in life. If the present Government allow themselves to be warped by their own enthusiasm, one cannot expect truth from them as they will judge all actions and their causes by their own principles. The Muslim community is second to none in the cause of the freedom of our country and the way to teach them the method is liberal education for which sufficient means should be provided if they have to play their due part in the struggle.—Yours, etc.

RAFIUDDIN FAKIH,
Hon. Secretary,
Konkan Muslim Education Society
of Thana District.
Bhiwand, Nov. 5.

Bombay Telephone Company

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir.—The present Government wishes to take charge of Utility Companies and if they seriously intend doing so, the first they should take over is the Telephone Company.

(1) Its annual subscription for a business line is Rs. 280 whereas by the month it is Rs. 25 and the interest works out at more than 15 per cent. Whereas the Bank rate on fixed deposits is 3 per cent. Neither have they any bad debts because, (2) all payments are in advance and there is no expense in collecting bills neither any Court and legal expenses and (3) their decision cannot be questioned. If there is any delay in payment they cut off promptly and make you pay even for the days on which one had not the use of the telephone. I am a monthly subscriber and I had suddenly to leave Bombay and returned after some days. They cut off my line for 18 days as during my absence the amount fell due and was not paid. Yet unless I paid for these 18 days also I was not reconnected. Lately there was a little crack on the receiver cap and unless I paid for a new one, they threatened disconnection.

I wonder if there is any business of whatever type in Bombay or anywhere where the patrons are treated in the way described above. The Company's decision is final and autocratic and there cannot be any appeal. Can any one charge for services not rendered. I am sure this Company is abusing the monopoly granted to it by the Government and the Municipality and it is high time that something radical was done to bring the Company in line with other business houses.—Yours, etc.

SIWELPA.

(Continued from Col. 4.)
of this loan on 1st November 1938 will amount to about Rs. 90,000. It will thus be necessary to find money to the extent of Rs. 19,10,000 to meet repayment of the loan which is proposed to be met by a fresh loan for the amount. The total receipts including opening balance will thus amount to Rs. 41,26,000. On the expenditure side, the total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 41,45,000 made up of Rs. 20,00,000 under Improvement and Street Schemes, Rs. 2,07,000 on account of cost of Management and Establishment, Rs. 19,10,000 for repayment of loan of Rs. 20,00,000 as explained above and Rs. 28,00,000 being expenses in connection with the new loan. The estimated closing balance for the year will thus be a deficit of Rs. 19,000.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BUDGET

(Continued from Page 8.)
is estimated as follows:—
Opening Balance 8,47,000
Temporary advance from Land Sales Reserve Fund 2,50,000
Proposed New Loan 45,00,000
Advance from Special Funds for purchase of Plant and Machinery 2,46,000
58,43,000
Expenditure 65,06,000
Deficit 6,62,000
The Municipal Commissioner in his note on Budget Estimate for 1938-39 says:—

Revised Estimates For 1937-38

General Account

The Budget and the Revised figures of income and expenditure are as under:—

INCOME	
Estimate	Revised estimate
Land Revenue Rs. 51,50,000	51,50,000
Municipal Contribution Rs. 34,20,000	34,20,000
Tobacco Duty 12,79,000	12,79,000
Interest 3,36,000	3,36,000
Miscellaneous 48,000	48,000
1,02,33,000	1,02,33,000
EXPENDITURE	
Maintenance of Properties and Streets 16,23,000	16,16,000
Debt Charges 84,48,000	83,13,000
Charges relating to previous years to be paid in the current year 1,97,000	1,97,000
Transfer of Surplus to Capital Account 1,82,000	94,000
1,02,33,000	1,02,33,000

On the income side there is a decrease of Rs. 61,000 in Land Revenue and of Rs. 36,000 in the Tobacco Duty counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 20,000 in the Municipal contribution and of Rs. 64,000 under Interest, etc. On the expenditure side there is an increase of Rs. 55,000 made up of Rs. 1,97,000 on account of charges relating to previous years to be paid in the current year, counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 7,000 under Maintenance of Properties and Streets, and of Rs. 1,35,000 under Debt Charges. As a result of these variations the estimated surplus in the General Account is reduced from Rs. 1,82,000 to Rs. 94,000.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

The opening balance for 1937-38 based on the revised estimate for 1936-37 was estimated at Rs. 20,44,000 but the actual balance on finally closing the accounts for 1936-37 was Rs. 33,64,000. The increase in the closing balance is due to mainly to the excess receipts on account of sale proceeds of surplus land, to less expenditure on capital works than was budgeted for, and to revenue surplus.

In the budget estimate it was proposed to raise a loan of Rs. 23,64,000 to finance repayment of the loan of Rs. 30 lakhs falling due on 1st November 1937. In view, however, of the estimated increase in the opening balance and in the receipts of sale proceeds of land, etc., it is now considered unnecessary to raise any loan as the repayment can be arranged from the available funds.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1938-39

General Account

The total revenue for the year is estimated at Rs. 1,02,33,000, as compared with the current year's budget estimate of Rs. 1,02,33,000. There is an increase of Rs. 85,000 under Land Revenue, and of Rs. 47,000 on account of Municipal contribution, counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 1,05,000 under Tobacco Duty and of Rs. 6,000 under Interest, etc. The estimated expenditure is Rs. 1,01,71,000 as compared with the Revised Estimate for the current year of Rs. 1,01,26,000. The increase of Rs. 45,000 is made up of an increase of Rs. 4,17,000 under Maintenance of Properties and Streets counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 1,75,000 under Debt Charges and of Rs. 1,97,000 on account of charges pertaining to previous years. The estimated surplus for the year is thus Rs. 83,000 which has been transferred to Capital Account.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

The Capital Account opens with an estimated balance of Rs. 8,87,000. During the year the receipts are estimated at Rs. 13,29,000 including the transfer of Rs. 83,000 on account of Revenue surplus. During the year the loan of Rs. 20,00,000 raised from the public at 4-1/2 per cent. per annum by the Bombay Improvement Trust matures for repayment on 1st November 1938. The sinking fund accumulations in respect

POLICE OFFICER'S DISMISSAL SEQUEL

Hyderabad Jagir Village Arrests

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Dn), Nov. 8. Great sensation prevails at Kolpak (a jagir village, 57 miles from Hyderabad city) over the unexpected arrest of about 15 Hindu and Harijan workers.

According to a message received here, it is understood soon after the dismissal of Ziauddin Hyder, a police Sub-Inspector of Kolpak, Muslims of the place became infuriated and it is alleged, are parading the streets equipped with lethal weapons. According to the telegram sent to Mr. S. T. Hollins, Director-General, District Police, the Muslims of Kolpak were parading the public streets equipped with weapons threatening public peace.

Another telegram from Hindus of the place to Mr. Madapati Hanumanthrao (Andhra leader) requests him to approach Mr. Hollins and do the needful. It will be recalled the police of Kolpak had arrested Belankonda Lingayya, a Harijan worker last month under the charge of sedition, subsequently withdrawing it.

Perhaps, as a result of the departmental enquiry Mr. Ziauddin Hyder might have been removed from service.

Further details are lacking.

Late Mr. Panje Mangesa Rao

BANGALORE (By Mail).

A well-attended public meeting was held under the auspices of the Karnataka Sahitya Parishad, Bangalore, on the 5th evening, in honour of Mr. Panje Mangesa Rao, a veteran Kannada scholar and author of great repute, who passed away on the 25th ulto. at Hyderabad. Prof. B. M. Srikantha, presided over the meeting.

A portrait of Mr. Mangesa Rao, gift from B. M. Srikantha to the Parishad, was first unveiled by Messrs. Benegal Rama Rao, Masti Venkatesa Iyengar, and several others spoke, dealing with the life and character of Mr. Mangesa Rao and the services he had rendered to the cause of Kannada.

A condolence resolution was then adopted by the assembly, and it was sent to the members of Mr. Rao's family.

Mr. B. M. Srikantha, in his presidential remarks, stated that Mr. Mangesa Rao was so attached to

REDUCE FREIGHT ON COTTON

East India Cotton Association's Letter to Railway Board Commissioner

The Secretary of the East India Cotton Association Limited Bombay in the course of a letter addressed to the Chief Commissioner, Railway Board, New Delhi says:—

I have the honour to inform you that the Board of Directors of my Association view with grave concern the low prices at present ruling for Indian cotton. They feel that in order to relieve, to some extent, the acute distress which the low prices for cotton will bring to farmers all over India, the first and most important step which could be taken would be a substantial reduction in railway freight on cotton. They have therefore resolved to request the Government of India to make a substantial reduction in the railway freight on cotton with a minimum reduction of 35 per cent on all railways except the G.I.F. Railway in which case the reduction should be 50 per cent.

The railway rates on cotton in India have been stabilized at the high level which ruled in the post-war years of boom. Commodity prices since then have fallen. In the case of Indian cotton they have fallen below the pre-war level but the level of railway freight remains the same—at what may be called the boom period level. While the railway freight has been increased by 50 per cent. to 100 per cent over the pre-war level, the price of cotton has fallen below the pre-war level with the result that the incidence of freight has been more than doubled.

The necessity for a reduction in the freight on cotton has been made all the more urgent by the new cotton policy of the U. S. A. Government.

IN THEIR OWN INTERESTS.
It would be also in the interest of the railway companies in India to reduce the freight on Indian cotton at this juncture. Large quantities of cotton were imported into Bombay last season by road. Direct statistics of the imports of raw cotton by road are not available but the Trade estimate that during the last season

the cause of Kannada that the last words that he uttered before he passed away were about Kannada, and that the Kannada country suffered a heavy loss by the death of such a magnetic personality.

GIRI'S APPEAL • NON-OFFICIAL SUPPORT

Response On Part Villagers Necessary

ANANTPUR, (By Mail).

Presiding at the Co-operative Conference at Anantpur the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Industries and Labour, in the course of his speech said:—

"I am one of those that believe that if the reorganization of village life is to be effected, there can be no other activity more congenial to the needs and nature of the villages than the co-operative movement, for the reason that this regeneration cannot be thrust but has to be evolved out of the present confusion and chaos. The people should realize the necessity for a joint action and a willing submission to an agreed programme. Our greatest achievement lies in convincing them not to accept their lot but to think of ways and means of overcoming their difficulties. The creation of unions then is easy. Failure of all schemes to relieve poverty is due partly to want of a comprehensive programme and partly to the want of a ready response. Failures in the past should not deter us. If an enduring solution is to be aimed at it must be approached from all sides and the villagers must be made to identify themselves with it. The first step should be the creation of an organization evolved out of a felt want and capable of self-development. All this means an intensive propaganda not only by the co-operative organization but all.

200,000 bales were imported by road into Bombay and in the next season the imports may well run into much higher figures. Further, it is apprehended in some quarters that in view of the extremely low prices ruling at present, a part of the cotton crop in Berar, the Central Provinces, Sind, Punjab and the United Provinces may not be picked at all. Finally the extremely low prices ruling at present is certain to discourage cotton cultivation to such an extent that Indian railways may be faced with a serious loss of traffic in succeeding years. Looking ahead, therefore, the railways should in their own interests accept the Board's recommendations and give immediate effect to reductions in freight with the same promptitude with which freight was raised by succeeding steps in 1917, 1921 and 1922.



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CAT AND FIDDLE

This name is supposed to be a corruption of the French "Le chat fiddle", a Frenchman having called his house by that name in memory of a favourite cat. The suggestion that it comes from "Caton le Fiddle" (a Governor of Calais) seems somewhat far-fetched.

The game of "cat" (trap ball) and a fiddle (for dancing) provided for the amusement of customers is another explanation of the name.



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Two Sets Of Problems Before Congress Ministers

BEST WAY TO HELP BENGAL COMRADES

President Points Out Where Coercive Action Is Permissible

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail). Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Indian National Congress, writes:—

The recent meeting of the A. I. C. C. in Calcutta was the first meeting held since the formation of Congress Ministries in various provinces. Inevitably, the work of these Ministries came up for discussion and review. Such a review is, in the nature of things, beset with difficulties. These difficulties increase because we have no rules or convention for the purpose. We are on new ground, and though we might adjust ourselves to it in course of time, we may not pitch our tents on it for our resting place is yet far and we must ever keep moving towards our objective. It is clear that Congress Ministers have to follow directions issued by the Congress or the All-India Congress Committee or the Working Committee. It is also clear that it is not possible or desirable to interfere in the day to day work of the Ministries, or to call for explanations from them for administrative acts, unless some important principle is involved. Even when such explanations are necessary, it is not always easy to discuss them in a public forum like that of the All-India Congress Committee. We have thus to strike a mean—to keep the control of the policy in the hands of the A. I. C. C. and not to interfere too much in the administrative matters. Where such intervention is considered desirable, the Working Committee should make inquiries and, if necessary, report to the A. I. C. C.

CHANGED ASPECT

Our present situation has been developed as a result of revolutionary changes. By our day to day activities and especially through the great mass movements, we have witnessed an enormous change of energy among our people. This energy represents the strength of the nation, provided it is not frittered away but is directed in a disciplined way to consciously set objectives. To some extent it was directed in the past to constructive activity but the background was largely agricultural. That background has now to remain as our struggle for freedom is likely to bring in the future severe conflicts with British Imperialism. Nevertheless the acceptance of office and responsibility and the formation of Congress Ministries have changed considerably the aspect of our work.

Our general attitude to these Ministries cannot be agitated in the old sense of the word; we cannot agitate against ourselves. We may, and should, when necessary arise, criticise them or press them to further the Congress programme, but that criticism must be friendly and co-operative criticism. Any unfriendly or hostile attitude to them must inevitably react on the Congress organisation and weaken it. Hostile criticism must logically lead to the changing or the ending of the Ministry. Circumstances might arise when this is necessary, and when this happens we shall take the step deliberately and after full consideration, realising the consequences which will flow from our action. To indulge in any action on the spur of sentiment and without thought of the consequences is likely to lead us to trouble, out of which it may be difficult to extricate ourselves.

It is not an easy matter for the Congress organisation, with its vast membership and past traditions to adapt itself to new conditions. Contradictions and conflicts are inherent in the situation yet perhaps we may have to them down to some extent with some more experience and adjust ourselves to the new scheme of things. But that scheme has no permanence in it for our very acceptance of office is limited and circumscribed by our pledge to combat and end the new Constitution, and to produce the conditions and the strength in the nation for a Constituent Assembly to meet and frame the Constitution for an independent India.

PRIMARY OBJECTIVE

Our primary objective is thus and must remain to increase the strength of the Congress and through it of the nation. In this task, unless there is the fullest co-operation between the Congress organisation and the Congress Ministries, difficulties will

continually crop up and a measure of failure might also attend our efforts.

UNENVIABLE POSITION

Ministries are in an unenviable position. They are tied up in many ways by the Constitution and their resources are limited and largely mortgaged in favour of British Imperialist and other interests. They have to function through permanent services which cannot be expected to get out of their old ruts and traditions and get in tune with the new order, however much they might loyally carry out the directions issued to them. Some times that loyalty itself might be lacking. With all these and other handicaps, the Ministers have to face tremendous tasks, the legacy of a long period of inaction or wrong action on the part of previous Provincial Governments. Urgent and vital problems shout for solution and the very spirit we have evoked in the masses demands such a solution. Delay on our part in effectively dealing with these problems irritates many of our own people, who have no clear conception of the difficulties and obstructions in our path, but who are naturally eager to get things done. Demands also come from a host of individuals for personal attention or to remove individual grievances and they cannot always be ignored. Administrative work absorbs a great deal of time. And so by the things are thrust into the background and this again gives rise to complaints.

It is an embarrassing position for our ministers. On the one hand they have to face the inherent contradictions and obstructions which flow from the present Constitution; on the other they are responsible to and have to satisfy all manner of people and committees. They are responsible to their electorates, to their party in the legislatures, to the Provincial Congress Committee and its executives, to the Working Committee and to the All-India Congress Committee. Even local Congress Committees think it their function to have their say in the work of the Provincial Government.

BASIC POLICY

All this sounds very complicated and confusing and yet in reality it is not so. What is the responsibility to the electorate? That electorate plumped for the Congress candidates not because of their individual merits but because they represented the Congress and its programme. Nothing could be clearer than this. The vote was for the Congress. Every single Congress member of the legislature to-day, if he was unwise enough to back-sit and seek election again in opposition to the Congress, would be derided by a Congress candidate, who ever he might be. It is to the Congress as a whole that the electorate gave allegiance and it is the Congress that is responsible to the electorate. The Ministers and the Congress Parties in the legislatures are in their turn responsible to the Congress, and only through a host of committees, is essentially one and has one basic policy. There are thus no conflicting allegiances for Congress Ministers or Congress Parties in the legislatures. That basic policy is laid down by the annual session and it is interpreted and implemented by the A. I. C. C. The Working Committee, as the executive of the Congress, is charged with the carrying out of this policy.

UNFAIR TO MINISTERS

The A. I. C. C. should therefore consider the broad lines of policy and discuss questions of principle. The Working Committee can, whenever the necessity arises, go into greater detail and review the work of the Ministers. For the A. I. C. C. to discuss the details of administrative action is obviously not possible for the A. I. C. C. is a public forum and such acts cannot be discussed with advantage in public by large committees. It would be unfair to the Ministers to ask them to make public statements about all the details of their administrative work.

MINISTERS AND P.C.C.'s

To some extent this procedure would apply to the Provincial Congress Committees also. It is necessary and desirable that the Ministers should keep in the closest touch with the Provincial Committees, for these committees are the channels through which

they reach the electorate. If they lose touch with the P.C.C.'s, they lose touch with the Congress organisation and with the electorate. But the P.C.C. is too big a committee for any detailed discussion, or for any criticism of the Ministers to be effectively met by them. The Executive of the P.C.C. however is a small compact body and the Ministers should take this more into their confidence. We have been directed to co-ordinate our activities outside the legislatures with those inside. This can only be done effectively if the P.C.C. Executive is in close touch with the Ministers. The P.C.C. should also give publicity to the achievements of the Ministers and to their future programme.

LOCAL COMMITTEES

The local Congress Committees have every right to make suggestions to and even friendly criticisms of Ministers, but any thing savouring of hostile criticism by them should be avoided. Such local committees are seldom in possession of all the facts, and it would make the position of the Ministers intolerable if we were to require them to appear before local committees and to furnish explanations to them. If a local committee has complaints or doubts, it should refer to the Provincial Executive, which, in its turn, in important matters, might make a reference to the Working Committee. But Ministers should of course get into touch with local committees wherever they go and through them with the views of Congressmen in general and the public.

TWO SETS OF PROBLEMS

The Ministries have especially to face two sets of problems; those relating to civil liberty and those relating to the maintenance of law and order. These two sets of problems obviously the larger mass significance and yet are inter-related. The importance as civil liberty is the basis of all progress, for us the long deprivation of many forms of civil and personal liberty has given it a special importance, and to remove the obstructions to it a first objective. There is strong feeling in the country on this point and the Calcutta meeting of the A. I. C. C. gave expression to it. The strangling of Bengal with her detenus and internments and exonerations, and bans on organisations, and ticket-of-leave persons, and nests of political prisoners oppresses the whole of India. Perhaps one of the most potent methods of helping our comrades in Bengal is to have a clean sheet in regard to civil liberty in the Provinces controlled by Congress Ministries. Already the contrast between the two is great. The wider the gap, the more we demonstrate the utility and competence of the policy of repression.

OUR POLICY

We have stood for civil liberty, and made it one of our fundamental rights. As a people claiming to be progressive we must not casually go so far as to use the only correct policy that we have another important reason for doing so—our policy of non-violence. That policy was democratically adopted by us in our struggle for freedom and we have stuck to it through all these years. Equally so must we adhere to it and apply it to those who may be opposed to us or critical of us when we control the Provincial Government. Even the wrongdoers must be approached non-violently for a violent suppression of wrong doing does not end it. Thus a Congress Ministry must avoid as far as it possibly can, the use of the coercive apparatus of the State. It should approach the wrongdoer and try to win him over and point out the evil consequences of his act. Even if this approach is not successful, coercive action should be avoided, unless dangerous consequences are feared.

HINT TO MINISTERS

It is clear that, in spite of every desire to avoid it, coercive action may become necessary in particular cases. This will not be for retribution as such, for sedition is no crime for a Congressman, and all of us may be considered guilty of it in varying degrees. Violence, or dangerous incitement to violence and communal strife cannot, however, be tolerated by any State. Even in such cases the personal approach should be a pre-requisite, and our constant endeavour should be to create an atmosphere which does not encourage the violent approach to problems. Violent suppression of individuals or groups or ideas militates against this atmosphere and so though it might be momentarily successful it adds to the difficulties.

Thus not only our policy and pledges but also expediency tell us that the widest extension of civil liberty is desirable. Congress Ministries will have to go to the furthest limit possible in removing present restrictions and the laws which impose them.—A. P.



Sorab Barjor Karani, M. R. C. P. (London), after graduation in Bombay Dr. Karani worked as Houseman for one year under Col. S. S. Vazifdar, Superintendent, J. J. Hospital. Subsequently, he proceeded to England for further studies, and telegraphic information has now been received that he has passed the London M. R. C. P. Examination.

THE GREAT ADVENTURE THAT WAS NOT

(Continued from Page 6.)

nature of an inspection flight and landing arrangements had to be scrupulously examined and checked in preparation for the inauguration flight on Monday. There-fore, while despite a head-wind we maintained an average speed of over hundred miles it was dusk by the time we reached Delhi. The gigantic Qutab Minar was seen as but a toy pillar as we passed over it, the ruined mausoleums and forts which lie around it made a depressing picture in the gathering gloom of the evening. And the melancholy thought came to my mind that here among these ruins lay buried the mediaeval saint-poet, Amir Khusrô, who was the author of the famous Persian proverb, "Hanoz Dilli dur ast" (Delhi is yet far), while we flew over his grave to disprove him.

The Return Flight

The clock chimed the half hour. The aerodrome beacons blinked in silent salute and our planes took off for the return flight punctually at 6-30 a.m. on Monday morning. It was an enchanted hour. The eighth Delhi—the Imperial capital which is alive only in winter—lay under a heavy pall of mist. The lights on the aerodrome and the roads were beginning to pale as the dawn crept slowly from the eastern bank of the Jamna. The inauguration flight of the Delhi-Bombay Air Mail service had begun.

Before we took off, there was a little ceremony at the aerodrome when the Member for the newly created Department of Communications, Sir Thomas Stewart, made a speech and charged Mr. J. R. D. Tata with the delivery of our souvenir bags containing letters from the Viceroy to the three rulers of Gwalior, Bhopal and Indore and the Governor of Bombay. Even in that sacred hour of the dawn we were not allowed to forget the haunting reality of Imperialism and its ally, feudalism.

Characteristically feudal was the reception we got at the Gwalior aerodrome. The young Maharaja was there with all the State notables and the British Resident. There was a band playing alternately the Gwalior anthem and cheap cinema tunes. There were huge decorated tents, the one for refreshments and the other for the Durbar. After a welcome cup of tea, we repaired to the durbar tent where the Resident and the Maharaja sat side by side, the Viceroyal message was duly delivered and the Finance Minister made a speech. Then alone we were allowed to take off. Similar ceremonies, on a slightly smaller scale, had to be gone through at Bhopal and Indore where we were received on behalf of the rulers by Ministers of the State. There were more speeches, more refreshments more multi-coloured turbans. The crowds at each of the three places stared at us with curiosity with wonder and envy. Some grey-beards at Indore even looked at us with pity. They were not at all sure we would reach our destination safely.

But safely we did land at Juhu at the precise minute of our scheduled arrival which is a tribute to the perfect arrangements made by different units of Tata's Air Service. The Viceroyal message was delivered to the Governor, the mail bags were given to the Post Master-General. And, glorying in the envious glances cast at us by the crowd who imagined we had just returned from a thrilling and historic mission, we made a bee-line for the tea tables.

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DR. PATTABHI ARRIVES IN CITY

To Attend Meeting Of A. I. S. P. C. Working Committee

DR. PATTABHI ARRIVES IN CITY To Attend Meeting Of A. I. S. P. C. Working Committee

Conference arrived here this morning by the Madras Express to attend the meeting of the Working Committee of the A. I. S. P. C. Conference, which takes place in the office of the A. I. S. P. C. Conference at Janmabhoomi Karyalay at 4 p.m.

He was accorded a grand reception at the Victoria Terminus when several prominent States people conference workers were

present to receive the President, among them being Messrs. Mulraj Karsondas, Mr. Balvantray Mehta, General Secretary, A. I. S. P. Conference, Mr. Pranlal Munshi, President, Bombay State, Mr. Ranjivdas Kanadia, General Secretary, Central India States, Mr. Rajputana Central India States, Mr. Rajputana Central India States, Mr. Rajputana Central India States. After the President was welcomed and photographed he drove to Gunder Park

Crisis In Cotton Trade

Marwadi Commerce Chamber Appeals To Viceroy For Help

The following telegram was sent to the Viceroy by the Board of Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

"Board Marwari Chamber of Commerce have the honour to request urgent attention to the situation created in the cotton trade of India by the unusually large world crop of cotton and consequent fall in cotton prices and to the imperative need for relief to the cotton growers and traders. As a first effective step for relievers the existing pressure my Board favour a substantial reduction in Railway freight on cotton of fifty per cent. on the G. I. P. Railway and of not less than thirty-five per cent. on all other Railways.

If it is remembered that freight rates for cotton were raised after the Great War by over fifty per cent from the level existing before the war and that the same high level of freight has been maintained to this day although the prices of cotton have fallen below the pre-war level. His Excellency will easily see the anomalous position greatly accentuated as it is by the recent deterioration in cotton prices and appreciate the justice of the Chamber's demand. A reasonable reduction in the rates of freight on cotton is expected effectively to meet the increasing motor competition and thereby bring additional revenue to the Railway coffers.

In view of the fact that the new cotton crop will begin to move in a couple of weeks the importance of prompt intervention needs no emphasis. My Board earnestly and respectfully request His Excellency kindly to take due action with a view to an early announcement of substantial reduction in cotton freight rates as a relief measure for the current cotton season if not as a permanent facility to the trade."

BOY SCOUTS MOVEMENT

Statement To Press By C. H. Tyrrell

The following statement was made by Mr. C. H. Tyrrell, District Commissioner Bombay City on his return to India on November 10:

"My six months' absence in Europe has enabled me to examine recent developments there and to appreciate the tremendous value of the Scout Movement as an inspiration towards good citizenship in the different nations, linked into an international force which is already making itself felt in the cause of world peace and understanding.

My general impression is that Scouting in Europe, and in Great Britain in particular, has 'grown up.' The confidence of the public has been gained to the extent where Scouting is a recognized feature of public life.

This is of course our aim in India as well and although much has been already achieved in this direction, there is still much to be done. The recent 'crisis' in Indian Scouting has revealed what is to me the most encouraging factor of Scout history in the country—the interest that all sections of Indian public opinion, including Statesmen, City Fathers, Parents and the man in the street, have evinced in the welfare of India's youth and the ardent desire expressed on all sides, that Scouting should develop without delay into a United National Youth Movement.

Differences of opinion as to how this end is to be achieved are but natural in so vast a country as India, but with the general desire so marked men of vision and goodwill will undoubtedly discover a formula to ensure the unity so essential to success. Such unity would indeed become a vital necessity if, as is hoped in many quarters, India decided to seek affiliation to the International Bureau.

The Triennial Conference, which is to take place at Delhi on the 16th and 17th instant and at which all the Provinces and most of the States will be represented, will strive to find this formula.

PARALLEL ORGANIZATIONS

There are a number of parallel youth organizations in India, notably Seva Samiti, who have for many years done splendid work upon similar lines, and whose aim is identical to ours. The devotion and self-sacrifice of the many single-hearted men who have made these movements possible, is one of the most hopeful signs of the times. It would be a privilege, indeed a necessity, to have their co-operation, if the National Youth Movement which we all desire, is to achieve its true destiny.

Bombay Provincial Scout Council has given a courageous lead towards moulding India's youth into such a National Youth Movement, by offering concrete sugges-

Syud Hossain On Indian Renaissance

"HINDUS AND MUSLIMS CARRY A LARGE MASS OF SUPERSTITION UNDER THE NAME OF RELIGIONS"

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail).

"It was not so much the political bondage that has led to the degradation of this nation which had borne the burden of the intellectual emancipation of the world, as the social and spiritual bondages. The first records of the working of the human mind were systematically worked out in India. From every point of view India was leading all along the line, as admitted by the various foreign chroniclers, particularly regarding their standard of knowledge and social amity between man and woman," thus observed Dr. Syud Hossain in the course of an eloquent address he delivered on "Indian Renaissance," at Hyderabad.

Defining "Renaissance" as rebirth, the speaker suggested that it necessarily meant a stagnation or a death previous to the rebirth. He said that India had a remarkably singular past which compared favourably with any other country, ancient or modern and a primary admitted by scholars on all sides. Citing the opinions of Lord Curzon and Megasthenes, the speaker said that India held the supreme position in the comity of nations.

The Hindu and Vedic periods of Indian History, the Golden Age of Asoka and the no less Golden days of the Moghul Empire, particularly from Akbar onwards compared favourably with the history of any nation in the world. Within the last three centuries it had descended into a state of both political degradation and spiritual stagnation. It was not suggested that only the three centuries were responsible for ruin. The forces that finally brought about a downfall were at work from a considerable time in the body politic. Unless we had courage to face the facts of the past with an integrity of truth we could not rebuild a nation.

For a better part of three hundred years continued the speaker, India had been enveloped in political servitude. At long last India seems to have entered the threshold of political emancipation. But competent persons

opined that Indian political freedom to-day was only a matter of time, five or ten years or more. Political freedom minus religious, social and intellectual freedom would be hollow.

"With folded hands nothing will be possible. A millennium does not descend from high. Sacrifices of life, have often been made for one's country. There are, however, certain times when it is more difficult to live for one's country than to die for it. What is needed is a calm, constructive and ruthless scientific thinking and its application to the innumerable problems. Both the great communities, the Hindus and Muslims carry a large mass of superstition rather than legitimate religious belief. They are addicted to social habits and practise them as social manners which run counter to religious theories and do not bear any rational examination. We have to ruthlessly and surgically eliminate the system of such bad poison. There is no use masquerading as devotees of this religion or that, when individual morality, social ethics and other necessities of culture are neglected in their own lives."

Men of different religions and faiths live side by side in other countries in common decency and as members of humanity without these fratricidal squabbles that exist in India. The China and U. S. A. present a similar picture to India and if America, a vast continent with various religious communities and China with three State religions can live with common honour and common patriotism, is it not anti-climax to think of the fact that two great religions, each representing over a thousand years and having been jointly responsible for producing modern Indian civilisation (if there is any such) its language, literature, social manners, etc.—is it not a shame to see them fighting like cats and dogs? "The ideal of Indian renaissance that I care for," concluded the speaker, "embraces not only political freedom but also social emancipation, economic rehabilitation of the vast masses of our great country and, above all, intellectual clarity and spiritual integrity."

CHHOI SILK MILL COMPANY'S PROGRESS

Dividend Of Rs. 15 Per Share Declared

The forty-second annual ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the Chhoi Silk Mill Company Ltd. was held on Wednesday evening at the Registered office of the Company, Hornby Road, Bombay when Mr. M. N. Pochkhanawalla presided.

The Directors' Report and Audited Statements and accounts for the year ended 30th June 1937, were adopted. A. S. Madon & Co. were reappointed Auditors and retiring Directors were re-elected. The Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1937, shows a profit of Rs. 69,116-2-11 (subject to depreciation). Deducting the profit amount from the debit balance of Rs. 28,594-4-3 brought over from last year's accounts, there remains a debit balance of Rs. 59,478-1-4 which is to be carried forward.

The Directors recommend, subject to the sanction of the Shareholders in the General Meeting, the payment of a dividend of Rs. 15 per share from the Equalization of Dividend Account, which will absorb Rs. 21,279-6-6.

DIVING AND AQUATICS

World Champion Diver's Exhibition

"Pete" Desjardins, the world champion diver, and Miss Marian Mansfield (America's most beautiful girl diver), will give an exhibition of unique diving and aquatics, at Golwalla Brothers' Victoria Swimming Bath, at Back Bay, Fort, on Friday, 12th instant, at 6-30 p.m.

tions towards this end in a spirit of conciliation.

We have a tremendous programme ahead of us, which can only be fully achieved in unity. This programme must include a national "Ghiwell," or central power station, where our training could be moulded, by India, nearer still to India's needs, and which would weld a united Scout Movement into a tremendous force for good among the future citizens of this vast country.

CITY MASONS MARCH TO SECRETARIAT

Workers On Reserve Bank Building On Strike

The masons on building works in Bombay are adding their quota to the developing workers' movement in the city.

At a crowded meeting held in the Northbrook Gardens, two tanks on Tuesday evening, under the presidency of Mr. S. A. Dange the masons formulated the following demands:—

Working hours to be not more than eight; Increase of wages to Rs. 2-8 from the present rate of Rs. 1-8; Stoppage of undue deductions from wages and interests on advances paid to workers on their earnings; Payment of wages in the first week of the month following the wage-period. It was also decided to put them to the contractors.

A strike of Masons working on the Reserve Bank building took place a week ago and the Masons on other building works have also grown restive since the contractors show no signs of improving wages which were cut down in 1932.

On Wednesday morning five hundred masons assembled near Byulla Bridge and marched in a procession via Dongri and Mohomedalli Road to the Fort Area. They were led by Messrs. Dange, Patkar and Tambitkar.

The procession terminated with a meeting at the Secretariat, where speeches were made reiterating the demands.

Worli Tenants To Send Deputation To Nurie

A meeting of the tenants of Worli Chawls was held under the auspices of the Worli Young Men's Association on Tuesday evening. The meeting was largely attended. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. R. Bolan, referred to the correspondence between the Association and the Collector of Bombay.

The thanks of the tenants of Worli were due to the Collector of Bombay who was pleased to allow the tenants to hold meetings without first obtaining the permission from the Manager of the D. D. Chawls. The Association was

NO VICTIMISATION OF FRESH BUDDING LIVES

(Continued From Page 16.)

new foreign administration, which was seeking to establish its grip over this country. A nation subjected, humiliated, oppressed and exploited can never rise to its full intellectual or creative genius. The real strength of the nation lies in its creative faculty and scope. This has been successfully killed in India. Our text-books are merely stale after thoughts of retired school masters who turn to compiling text-books as a lucrative means of supplementing their meagre pensions.

MISFITS IN LIFE. There are two outstanding problems that face students—an employment and an unsatisfactory system of education. In a way, the latter has a close bearing upon the former—the two are allied to each other. Most people are misfits in life, for they do not find their true vocation in life because our social and economic life is not rationally and scientifically planned. Our equipment is haphazard and has no relationship to our natural gifts and talents nor to our ambitions for the future. A boy trained as an engineer turns to film acting, a barrister becomes an insurance agent, a singer turns to be a clerk. This is not only a colossal waste of time and energy but ruthless destruction of rare and valuable gift and creative force.

"Unless you break through this strata, you will be aimless wanderers that you are to-day. You should not tolerate this outrage of this continuous victimisation of fresh budding lives. It is through an efficient organization that you can make yourselves and your demands felt. For this purpose a strong united students' organization is very essential.

A RELIC OF PAST. The President said that she realised the many difficulties which lay in the path of the students. In this Province, there was still a relic from the past, no doubt a Government circular, denying students from participating in politics. It was both regrettable and surprising that such an order should still be allowed to remain in spite of a Congress Ministry. She hoped it would soon go, for it was the right of the young men and women to participate in politics. No one, however high or mighty, could deny them that right. It was the privilege of youths to give new ideas, new theories, new ideologies to society. The youths had a 'clear and clear vision and a right sense of values and proportions.

BRAVE STUDENTS OF ALIGARH. Mrs. Kamaladevi paid tributes to the students of the Aligarh University "who are facing to-day ceaseless persecutions for the sake of nationalism and national unity." She welcomed the appointment of an Enquiry Committee under the distinguished chairmanship of Sir Syed Wazir Hassan to enquire into the refusal of admission for three of their comrades in the next higher classes in the name of discipline.

Concluding she said: "Let us assure the brave students of Aligarh that not only the student world of India but the entire nationalist India is behind them. Students must remember that complete unity and solidarity in their own ranks is essential above all things for the future leadership of the country lies in their hands. If they are to fulfil this role, they must destroy putrid ideas which poison our society and create a new and fresh atmosphere in which there shall be no place or room for such unnatural divisions or distinctions, and a united society based on just and harmonious foundation shall arise."

DR. HUSSAN ZAHEER. Dr. Hussan Zaheer who followed next said that it was a matter of great regret that the Aligarh students were being persecuted for participating in the Congress or Student Federation activities at a time when there was a Congress Ministry in the Province. He also condemned communalism among the students.

TWO BULLOCKS KILLED. BOMBAY, Nov. 8. The Divisional Traffic Superintendent wires from Rawalpindi:—"At about 8/40 hours on November 9 between Akora Khattak and Nowshera stations 57 Up Express collided with a bullock cart at level crossing gate situated at mile 59/15-16 with the result that two bullocks were killed and one boy was seriously injured."—United Press.

glad to note that the Collector did not agree with the Manager in his narrow views.

After a number of tenants had addressed the meeting it was resolved to send a deputation to the Hon. Mr. Nurie. The deputation will urge on the Hon. Minister the urgency of certain reforms suggested by the W.Y.M. in the memorial submitted by them to the Government of Bombay.

ORDER AGAINST HALAI QUASHED

"Magistrate Did Not Conform To Lunacy Act Rules"

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The order passed by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Surat, declaring Mr. W. T. Halai, a lunatic, was quashed by the Chief Justice, the new Director at the High Court on Wednesday.

In pursuance to the Magistrate's order, Mr. Halai was detained in the Mental Hospital at Thana from March 8 to May 21, 1937, and after his discharge Mr. Halai took the present proceedings in the High Court.

In the course of their judgment their Lordships observed that Dr. Contractor's certificate on which the Magistrate had relied mentioned certain symptoms which, however, were not sufficient to show that Mr. Halai was insane. On the materials before the Court, there was no ground to justify the Magistrate in making the order that he did. He had evidently treated the matter as a formal one. No doubt such an order reflected on the position of Mr. Halai.

Their Lordships held that the Magistrate had not conformed to provisions of the Lunacy Act. The order was, therefore, illegal and must be set aside.

Facts Of The Case

The case arose out of some very trying experiences of Mr. Halai while he was travelling from Baroda to Bombay on the night of February 22 last. As there was extreme congestion in his compartment, Mr. Halai pulled the alarm chain to stop the train on the way. As a result of this, the guard in charge of the train put Mr. Halai in the custody of a constable. He was then made to alight at Bulsar and, escorted by the constable taken to Surat where in spite of rheumatic pains and other troubles from which Mr. Halai was then suffering, he was kept in jail for four days.

On February 27 he was taken to the Civil Hospital and, on the way, according to Mr. Halai, he was dragged like a carcass along the road and, when he fainted, he was taken in a stinking "toddy khattara." After keeping him in the hospital, he was for the first time taken before the Magistrate on March 3 when he made the order to send him to the Thana hospital.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9. From November 16, the West Bound Indian Trans-Continental Airways Service will arrive in Calcutta on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 15.45 hours and leave Karachi on Thursdays at 6 hours and Saturdays at 9 hours respectively.—United Press.



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B-34b

Move To Revive American Business And Industry

COTTON MARKET FOLLOWS STOCK EXCHANGE FLUCTUATIONS

Absence Of Hedging Despite Big Crop

BOMBAY, Nov. 10.

The performance of the Stock market evoked sympathetic movements on the New York Cotton Exchange on Tuesday. The market was inactive dominated largely by the scarcity of contracts, very little cotton is coming out in the South.

It is generally believed that a large amount will go into loan. The action of the market in the face of the large crop estimate is attracting wide attention but comparatively little new business developed.

The Wall-Street market was steady on the belief that some changes may be in the Tax laws and steps will be taken to revive business and industry at the next session of the Congress.

The New York cotton market opened at prices declined on moderate liquidation and southern selling. On prices rallied on trade buy and short covering in sympathy the stock market and other commodities. The market then eased on realising.

TRADE RECOVERY
The first series of conferences on the causes and possible cures for the decline of business, between the President and the Administration Economists and Advisers was held at White House. No conclusions were reached but various ways for inducing private capital to enter industrial construction, as a major step towards ending the business recession, were discussed. The President was told that an alternative to such a step would be the resumption of federal spending on a grand scale for relief housing, public works etcetera.

NEW YORK COTTON
The New York cotton futures market opened on Tuesday at a decline of 5 points with December 7.77 and under scattered selling prices declined further 2 points at 7.75 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on prices advanced 19 points from the lowest level and December was quoted 7.94 which was the highest level.

In the afternoon there developed some realising and prices reacted 9 points from the highest level and finally closed at a net rise of 3 3/4 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 3 points at 8 cents, per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET
The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 3 3/4 points. Spot cotton prices improved 6 points at 7.98c, per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET
The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 8 points with January 4.50. There was general short covering by discouraging bears. Offerings were light. Buying by local house met hedging otherwise offerings continued light. The session closed quiet but steady. The market closed at a rise of 5 to 8 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 4.57d, per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Egyptian cotton futures market was very steady, with improved buying. Giza futures closed 10 to 11 points up. Spot cotton 8 points higher at 7.20d. Uppers futures closed 10 to 8 points up with Spot cotton 9 points higher at 6.00d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET
The Alexandria cotton futures market was very steady with an improved demand. Sakels futures closed 7 to 12 points up while Ashmouni contracts gained 17 to 22 points.

PRIVATE CABLES
New York December highest (12.38 p.m.) 7.94-12
New York December lowest (10.0 a.m.) 7.75-07
Liverpool January highest 4.51-08
Liverpool January lowest 4.47-05
Messrs. Bishwambharai Maheshwari have received today the following cable information from their foreign friends:
Liverpool: Despite enormous supply think more two sided market likely account holding movement.
New York: Market advancing due to mill price fixing and buying by local operators.
Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegram from New York:
"Moderate fixing on buyer's call. No pressure to sell. Farmers holding back their cotton. Small business in dry goods."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received today the following cable information from their foreign friends:
Liverpool: Steady undertone maintained due to absence of any weight of hedging. Large loan deliveries are considerably lightening weight of crop movement. Sentiment is very mixed and no sustained upturn likely unless

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Nov 9
BROACH—Fully good (good staple) 3.70
Fine (good staple) 3.85
Superfine (good staple) 4.00
OMRA—Fully good (No. 1 staple) 4.00
Superfine (No. 1 staple) 4.15
BENGAL—Good 3.31
Fully Good 3.56
Fine 3.56

OSAKA COTTON
Osaka, Nov 10
December 50.50-80
January 50.70-80

COTTON ARRIVALS
Receipts into Bombay on 7th/8th November 3,416
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937 102,602
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 99,282
Increase 3,320

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sept. to 4th Nov.
Yesterday This year.
Europe 1,540 36,513
Japan and China 300 59,818
Coast Ports 17,005
Un-country by Rail 57,110
Total 1,840 161,446

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES
F.P. Bales, 1937-38 1936-37
Receipts to date 432,200 374,500
Receipts Yesterday 9,117 9,117
Receipts to date 52,093 42,000
Exports to date 9,117 185,700
Stock at Ports 326,200 271,800
Stock at Interior 222,500 230,100
Stock at Liverpool 78,900 75,800
Visible Supply 690,700 642,200
Quantity in sight 736,000 684,900
Quantity out of sight 334,000 359,900

COTTON STRADDLES
APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES
New York Liverpool: December 147
January 153 March 159 May 165 at cross rate 5.00 5/8
Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1932 159/8 Liverpool May 1932 4.61 Rs. 41 1/4
Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1932 New York May 7.95 Rs. 17 at cross rate 6.00 5/8

OSAKA SAMPIN
Osaka, Nov 10
November 222.90-180
January 222.30-120
February 222.40-200
March 222.40-190

LONDON RUBBER
London, Nov 9
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb 15/16
Sellers

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, Nov 9
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8 1/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Impressive Professional Buying

The local forward cotton was firm to day with impressive professional buying which resulted in a sharp improvement in prices.

There was a marked decline in any selling and the market was influenced by encouraging American advices. There is a move to revive business and industry in America and it is believed that there will be some reduction in taxation. Although prices in the local market are unduly high there is absence of hedge selling. Professional option operators are manipulating the market.

Following a small rise of 3 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 159/4 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 162/4. The undertone of the market was firm. Liverpool market opened at a rise of 5 points but there was some realising in the local market which closed at 5 p.m. as under:-
Broach A/M 63 4 0
Omra D/J 143 8 0
Omra March 144 8 0
Bengal D/J 129 4 0
Bengal March 128 4 0

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Nov. 10.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st Sept.
In full-pressed Bales. Yesterday This year.

Khandesh 613
Barisi and Nagar 765
Borari 20
Central Provinces 48
Dholera 1,446
N.W. Provinces 452
Sind-Punjab 1,206 32,884
Broach 1,406
Coompta and Dharwar 4,608
Western-Northern 723
Cocanada 12
Tinnevely and Cambodia 369
Egyptian, African and Sudan 8,201 68,056
Comilla, Burma and other sorts 268
Total 9,412 1,12,019

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 10.
Bengal F.G. 125/27
C. P. 1 148/50
C. P. 2 139/42
Berar 134/37
Khandesh 129/32
Jaina/Sailu 129/32
Burah Saravadi 104/09
Broach Fine 145/51
Jagadia-Ank eshwar 188/91
Navsari 130/22
Kampala 316/19

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Nov. 10.
Wheat 3,193 cwt.
Linseed 1,455 cwt.
Groundnuts 4,148 cwt.
Rice 22,376 cwt.
Mysoraballs 154 cwt.
Citron 1,078 cwt.
Mowseed 242 cwt.
Gram 703 cwt.
Barley 410 cwt.
Bajree 2,406 cwt.
Indian Sugar 5,729 cwt.

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Nov 10
December 50.50-80
January 50.70-80

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GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov 10
London silver prices declined 1/2 to 1/4 yesterday. London Paris exchange rate was 2 points down at 147.07 and the dollar sterling cross rate was 5.00 3/8. London silver prices improved 1/16 to 19 5/8d. for Spot while forward quotation improved 1/8d to 19 5/8d. Little general buying. Dealers covered. Business was small and the market was quietly steady. Later on rates were unchanged and sellers were reserved with American enquiry. New York silver was unchanged at 41 3/4 cents and Montreal futures were 10 points up to unchanged Shanghai T on London was quoted 1-2 1/4. The local market was quietly steady with a limited turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD
Ready delivery 34 9 3
Kartak delivery 34 9 8
Kartak tejamandi 0 2 6
Magar delivery 34 9 9
Magar tejamandi 0 5 8

SILVER
Ready 50 6 8
Kartak delivery 50 7 0
Kartak tejamandi 0 7 6
Magar delivery 50 9 0
Magar tejamandi 0 15 0

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, November 10
B. C. RATES—
T. T. D. O 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Bank selling 1 D D 1/6 3/32
Banks buying 1 D D 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D O 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 266 1/8
Bank's buying T T 264
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,200
Bank's buying T T 1,210
JAPAN—
Bank's selling 1 T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/2
JAWA—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 83 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 78 7/8
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 92
CROSS RATE—
New York London 5.00 9th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/32 10th instant
Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 10th instant

Shanghai London 1/2 1/4 10th instant
Java London 9.00 10th instant
London Paris 147.00 9th instant
London Belgium 23.39 9th instant
London Switzerland 21.58 1/2 9th instant
London Berlin 12.38 1/4 9th instant
London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 9th instant
London New York 5.01.05 9th instant
London Amsterdam 9.02 1/4 9th instant
London India 95.15 9th instant.
Gold of Sterling Exchange—Steady
Gold 67-0-0 1/2 8th instant
Gold 67-0-0 3rd instant
Silver London ready 19 9/16 9th instant
Silver London forward 19 5/8 9th instant
Silver London forward 19 1/2 8th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 9th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 8th instant
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 8th instant
London discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 8th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone—Easy.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Nov. 10.
London Market—
Standard Copper Cash (buyers) 238-17-4
Standard Copper 3 months 239-5-0
Electrolytic copper 245-10-0
Bombay Market—
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 39/8
Copper Sheets Rs. 42/0
Tone—Steady.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Nov 10
Yesterday Liverpool wheat market was steady on private reports of frost damage to the Argentine crop. But Buenos Aires advices were lower. Winnipeg and Chicago markets advanced on better milling demand. The Combeluro estimates Argentine Linseed crop at 19 lakhs tons against 18 1/2 lakhs last year. The local market was influenced by foreign advices and the firmness in cotton market influenced covering.

Limited May 1/10 3/4
Wholesale January 5 5 0
Wheat May 5 6 0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

December 121-5
Liverpool, Nov. 9.
December 96 1/8d.
March 91 3/8d.
May 90 3/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Nov. 9.
December 1.01 1/2
May 1.01 1/2
July 1.01 1/2

LONDON SUGAR

London, Nov 9
Main 6.20.

New York Sugar

New York, Nov. 9.
December 2.34 unchanged.
March 2.35 unchanged.
July 2.40 unchanged.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Nov. 10.
Ready Javas Rs. 15-5.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 5-3.
Shipment Jan-Mar. Rs. 5-4.
Kesar Rs. 11-4.
Saraya Rs. 11-2.
Java Spot F. 7.00.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov 9
Broach A/M 1938 opening 156 1/2 highest 158 1/4 lowest 156 1/2 closing 158 1/4
Omra D/J opening 140 1/4 highest 141 lowest 140 1/4 closing 141
Omra March opening 141 3/4 highest 141 3/4 lowest 141 1/2 closing 141 3/4
Bengal D/J opening 128 1/4 highest 128 1/4 lowest 128 3/4 closing 127 1/2
Tejamandi for Broach April May (21-11-37) Rs. 4 1/2
Tejamandi for Broach April May (31-1-38) Rs. 17 3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Nov 9
Bank bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
Bank bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent
Fine trade bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine trade bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent

Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday, the 10th November 1937, tenders to the amount of £2,580,000 at 1s. 6 1/2d. were received and accepted in full.
£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 17th November 1937, on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOVT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov 10
3 3/4 per cent 1948/52 100/4
3 per cent 1951/54 102/4
4 per cent 1941 103/4
4 per cent U. S. Bonds. 9/1
3 1/2 per cent G. P. N. Cash 98/9
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/9
4 per cent 1945 Bonds 108/8
4 per cent 1950/70 113/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/8
4 per cent 1939/44 105/2
5 per cent 1940/45 108/6
5 1/2 per cent 1946/50 Loan 105/2
TAX FREE
4 per cent 1953/63 112/4
5 per cent 1955 120/10
5 per cent 1932 Mysore 103/4
CORPORATION DEBENTURES
per cent B. P. I. 1974 109/8
4 per cent M. Deb 1974 109
5 per cent M. Deb 1949 118/8
5 per cent 1951 119/8
5 per cent K. P. T. 1956 131/8
Note. 1/2 per cent Government paper—opened at Rs. 98/11 and declined to Rs. 96/9 for the current settlement.
Most settlement quotes annas two pias nine lower. Tone: Easy.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, November 10
B. C. RATES—
T. T. D. O 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Bank selling 1 D D 1/6 3/32
Banks buying 1 D D 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D O 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 266 1/8
Bank's buying T T 264
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,200
Bank's buying T T 1,210
JAPAN—
Bank's selling 1 T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/2
JAWA—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 83 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 78 7/8
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 92
CROSS RATE—
New York London 5.00 9th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/32 10th instant
Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 10th instant

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Nov. 10.
London Market—
Standard Copper Cash (buyers) 238-17-4
Standard Copper 3 months 239-5-0
Electrolytic copper 245-10-0
Bombay Market—
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 39/8
Copper Sheets Rs. 42/0
Tone—Steady.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Nov 10
Yesterday Liverpool wheat market was steady on private reports of frost damage to the Argentine crop. But Buenos Aires advices were lower. Winnipeg and Chicago markets advanced on better milling demand. The Combeluro estimates Argentine Linseed crop at 19 lakhs tons against 18 1/2 lakhs last year. The local market was influenced by foreign advices and the firmness in cotton market influenced covering.

Limited May 1/10 3/4
Wholesale January 5 5 0
Wheat May 5 6 0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

December 121-5
Liverpool, Nov. 9.
December 96 1/8d.
March 91 3/8d.
May 90 3/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Nov. 9.
December 1.01 1/2
May 1.01 1/2
July 1.01 1/2

LONDON SUGAR

London, Nov 9
Main 6.20.

New York Sugar

New York, Nov. 9.
December 2.34 unchanged.
March 2.35 unchanged.
July 2.40 unchanged.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Nov. 10.
Ready Javas Rs. 15-5.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 5-3.
Shipment Jan-Mar. Rs. 5-4.
Kesar Rs. 11-4.
Saraya Rs. 11-2.
Java Spot F. 7.00.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov 9
Broach A/M 1938 opening 156 1/2 highest 158 1/4 lowest 156 1/2 closing 158 1/4
Omra D/J opening 140 1/4 highest 141 lowest 140 1/4 closing 141
Omra March opening 141 3/4 highest 141 3/4 lowest 141 1/2 closing 141 3/4
Bengal D/J opening 128 1/4 highest 128 1/4 lowest 128 3/4 closing 127 1/2
Tejamandi for Broach April May (21-11-37) Rs. 4 1/2
Tejamandi for Broach April May (31-1-38) Rs. 17 3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Nov 9
Bank bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
Bank bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent
Fine trade bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine trade bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent

Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday, the 10th November 1937, tenders to the amount of £2,580,000 at 1s. 6 1/2d. were received and accepted in full.
£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 17th November 1937, on the same conditions as previously announced.

Brisk Buying On Stock Exchange

TATA STEELS AND TEXTILE ISSUES FIRM

Undertone Good With Offerings Light

The local Share Bazar was in tune with brisk buying and there was a general improvement. American advices were encouraging, and it is believed that there would be some reduction in Taxes as the administration intends to revive American business and industry.

It was also said that large quantities of pig-iron are contracted by Japan at advancing rates and some leading local Mills have sold large quantities of cloth at a price of annas 9 per lb.

These reports discouraged sellers and Professional Operators supported the market with large buying orders. The spurt in the local Cotton Market also impressed the Share Bazar and offerings were light. The undertone of the market was good and the market being liquidated, there was scarcity of sellers.

Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 1,070 and improved to Rs. 1,076 while Century Mills Shares opened at Rs. 276 and improved to Rs. 287. Central India Mill Shares were steady at Rs. 311 and Kohinoors changed hands at 374. Simplex Shares improved to Rs. 115. While Swadehi Mill Shares closed at Rs. 305.

Associated Cement Shares opened at Rs. 153 and hardened to Rs. 155, and Andhras were done at Rs. 1,000. Hydros were placed at Rs. 160/10 and Tata Powers after opening at Rs. 1,500 closed at Rs. 1,507.

Tata Steel Shares opened firm and Dids. were quoted at Rs. 1,565. The market remained very steady and later prices improved to Rs. 1,582. Ordinary Shares also opened at Rs. 348/8 and advanced to Rs. 352/8.

Bellapurs opened at Rs. 190 and eased off to Rs. 185 while Bombay Steams recorded steady rise to Rs. 261. Bombay-Burmas were slow and steady at Rs. 748.

TEXTILE SHARES.

Bombay, November 10.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6) Rs. 452 3/4
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25) 1,076 1/4
100 CENTURY (Rs. 25) 287 1/2
1

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pheroza Shah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1937

No Disciplinary Action Against Nariman

Implications Of Working Committee Resolution Explained

ALLAHABAD, November 10. A Press statement issued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru says:—Mr. Nariman is reported in the Press to have characterised the recent resolution of the Working Committee relating to him as illegal and 'Ultra Vires'. He states, disciplinary action has been taken against him without an opportunity having been given him to show cause as required by the rules. As a matter of fact the Working Committee has taken no disciplinary action against himself. It has considered the report of the enquiry committee and accepted its findings and expressed its opinion. The Working Committee is the final authority in all administrative matters connected with the Congress organisation, subject, of course, to the overriding authority of the A.I.C.C. and the annual session of the Congress, as such it could have disposed of any matter referred to it by Mr. Nariman or any other person, but Mr. Nariman pressed repeatedly for an independent tribunal to consider both the 1934 election matter and the complaint about the election of the Leader of the Bombay Congress Party in 1937. There was no precedent for such a course and the Committee was reluctant to adopt it. But in view of Mr. Nariman's insistence the Committee agreed to an inquiry to be conducted by persons chosen by the parties. At Mr. Nariman's initiative and with his full consent Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. D. N. Bahadurji agreed to undertake this work and they gave the fullest opportunity to Mr. Nariman to produce his evidence and utilise the services of his Counsel. Their decision on both the points referred was adverse to him. This decision was communicated to Mr. Nariman who accepted it, and wrote a letter to this effect in which he expressed the wish that the findings should not be published.

In view of this letter and his acceptance of the findings it was not proposed at the time to publish the decision. Soon after Mr. Nariman's recantation, a reason for this which was extraordinary and absurd. At this stage, the decision was placed before the Working Committee together with a covering letter from Gandhiji. The Committee considered it and accepting its findings passed a resolution in which it expressed its own opinion. In the Committee further decided to have the report of the Inquiry Committee published in the Press. This resolution by itself does not involve any disciplinary action. It is open, however, to any Congress Committee concerned to consider the question of taking disciplinary action if it thinks this necessary or desirable.—A. P.

Release Of Detenus Likely

Optimistic View In Informed Political Circles: Early Announcement Expected

CALCUTTA, November 10. A meeting of the full Council of Bengal Ministers was held at the Government House, Barrackpore, to-day when the Governor narrated at length the conversations he had with Mahatma Gandhi yesterday, about the Bengal detenus and political prisoners problem. It is understood the Governor has tendered his advice to the Cabinet on the problem. Although the exact nature of that advice is not yet known, informed political circles appear to be optimistic about the final outcome of the Gandhi-Anderson interview.

A formal announcement embodying the Bengal Cabinet's

response to the suggestions made by Gandhi to the Bengal Governor is expected very soon.—United Press.

Congress Flag Banned In Shimoga

(From Our Correspondent)
SHIMOGA (By Mail). Repression in Mysore is continuing in one way or the other. The District Magistrate of Shimoga has just passed an order prohibiting the hoisting of the Congress flag in Shimoga Town or in any public place within a radius of 5 miles for a period of 3 months. This order has been served on many local Congress leaders.

The various schemes in complete form would be placed before the Legislature in due course.—A. P.

Jhabwala To Preside Over G. I. P. Ry. Workers Conference

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, (By Mail). It has been decided to hold a conference of the G.I.P. Railwaymen working on Nagpur Division, at Nagpur, under the presidency of Mr. S. H. Jhabwala on 21st and 22nd November, 1937. A tour programme has been arranged to explain to the workers the purpose of the conference.



A group of the prize-winners in the music competition held under the auspices of the South Indian Association. Lady Satyabhama Rao who distributed the prizes is seen in the centre.

ALLEGATIONS OF DISCONTENT DENIED

Kher On 22 M.L.A.'s Letter

A report that discontent is growing in the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislature is stated by the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher to be entirely unfounded. The Party was solidly behind the Cabinet, added Mr. Kher.

"The letter of 22 M.L.A.'s which had been published was submitted to the Leader some two months ago. The suggestions contained therein were considered along with other proposals, and the Government had since formulated a number of schemes for the relief of the peasantry which the Prime Minister was sure, would be generally accepted by the Party.

GANDHIJI WILL VISIT HIJLI

Govt. Expected To Give All facilities

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10. The 'Associated Press' understands that Gandhiji will see the Regulation III prisoners, numbering about 16, now lodged in Hijli Detention Jail, which was recently opened for these prisoners who have been repatriated during the last month from different provinces.

It is understood that Gandhiji will visit Hijli at an early date and acquaint himself with the prisoners' point of view, and that the Government will give him all facilities in this connection before his departure from the province. The exact date of the visit is not yet known, since it depends on the health of Gandhiji.—A. P.

Tungan Forces Under Control

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10. Latest advices about Sinkiang state that Masingh Gay who was appointed Commander-in-Chief at Kashgarh by Urumchi Government had been to Khotan early in September and is reported to have occupied all the territory between Yarkand and Khotan and regained control over the Tungan forces who had rebelled under the leadership of General Mahub Shah.—United Press.

At a meeting of the Bangalore Bar Association resolutions protesting against the police firing at the recent Bangalore disturbances and recording a protest against the Government communique.

MAHATMA ADVISED TO TAKE COMPLETE REST

Interview With Deoli Detenus Not Likely

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10. Mahatma Gandhi was examined this morning by Sir Nilratan Sircar Dr. B. C. Roy and Dr. Sunil Chandra Bose. No bulletin was issued, but when approached Dr. Roy said that they had asked Mahatma Gandhi to take complete rest. Dr. Bose will again examine him this evening when he will issue a statement.

It is understood, however, that the doctors' direction to Mahatma Gandhi to have complete rest is due to the fact that since yesterday's journey to Barrackpore he has been a little weaker.

In the circumstances, the proposed interview with the Deoli detenus may not take place. It is likely that the doctors may advise Mahatma Gandhi to stay in Calcutta for a few days more under their treatment, but it is not known whether he will accede to their request.—A. P.

BIHAR FLOOD CONFERENCE

Rajen Babu Sends Written Speech Suggesting Remedies

PATNA, Nov. 10. H. E. the Governor of Bihar opened the Flood Conference this morning at 10 in the Sinha Library Hall, the Hon. Mr. Anugrahnarain Sinha, Finance Minister, presiding.

Babu Rajendra Prasad could not attend due to indisposition, but his written speech suggesting flood remedies was read at the conference.—United Press.

No Victimisation Of Fresh Budding Lives

TRIBUTE TO "BRAVE LEAD FROM ALIGARH"

Kamaladevi's Plea For All-India Students' Organisation

(From Our Correspondent) CAWNPORE (By Mail).

Presiding over the First U. P. Provincial Students' Conference held here Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya said that in this province the student organizations had taken deep roots and that students had also shown their consciousness and their solidarity. It was in the United Provinces that the All-India Students' Federation was born.

Mrs. Kamaladevi referred to a number of strikes, notably at Cawnpore, Fyzabad and Lucknow, and said that in most of these strikes the demands of the students were conceded by College authorities.

Amid scenes of great enthusiasm the first Students' Conference opened on the Parade grounds called Badliwalli Nagar on Sunday evening. Delegates from all over the province came to attend the conference. Mrs. Kamaladevi presided.

Mr. Arjun Arora on behalf of the Reception Committee welcomed the president and the delegates. He referred to the incidents at Aligarh and Lucknow, and said that they ought to follow the advice Mr. Jinnah gave at the first session of the All-India Students' Federation held at Lucknow not to lead the students movement on a communal basis. Mr. Jinnah had turned, said the speaker a communist now, they were not going to follow him in his new role, but they should follow the advice he gave some two years ago. He concluded by asking the students to be true to the flag of Freedom, Peace and Progress which was unfurled that morning.

Mrs. Kamaladevi then proceeded to address the Conference, but she had hardly uttered a few sentences when Pandit Jawaharlal came in the pandal and was received with loud ovation. As the Congress president had to see the mill-employers in connection with Labour trouble after half-an-hour and was to leave early next morning, Mrs. Kamaladevi requested him to address the students.

JAWAHARLAL'S ADVICE. Pandit Jawaharlal referred to the quick growth of the student movement all over the country during the last year or so. But he said that the students must consolidate their efforts and organize themselves, as no one person or individual could do anything in a quick-changing world in which they were living. They had to keep pace with the new ideas whose impact was specially felt by the senior students. It was the duty of these students to weigh and consider them, and if they approved of them to try to spread them. Pandit Nehru said that the greatest change noticeable was to be seen in the case of political and economic conditions. The political and economic dress of India was antiquated and did not fit the growing nation. There were, of course, forces that wanted

that India should keep to it. But how could a growing organism keep to small and antiquated garment that suited it only in the early stages? Inevitably if efforts were made to keep it on the body, it would get torn off here and there. That was exactly what was happening in the country. And this tearing off of the old fashioned economic and political dress they termed as revolution.

INTELLECTUAL BRIDGE. The Congress President said that they must first of all build what he termed an intellectual bridge before they built a real bridge. It was necessary for this purpose that the students must seriously consider and ponder over vital questions by meeting together to discuss them. He, however, did not like certain recent happenings in which the students had figured prominently. Pandit Jawaharlal reminded them that Indians were often taunted for being fifth in their enthusiasm which cooled down after a while. He confessed that there was some truth in it, and he got a passing glimpse of it in some of the actions of the students. He advised them not to fritter away their energy or their strength in acts, which people looked upon as childish. They should concentrate only on problems of deeper import to the country.

Concluding his speech Pandit Jawaharlal referred to the rumour of communal virus invading Cawnpore students. He was distressed that the student should fall victims to it. This kind of mentality he characterised as antiquated and out of date, causing constriction in the path of India's progress. He was, however, glad to notice that communalism was fast disappearing from the country. Those who did not want it were naturally annoyed. Pandit Jawaharlal then left the Conference wishing it success.

MRS. KAMALADEVI'S SPEECH

Speaking on Student strikes Mrs. Kamaladevi said:—"Much has been made of these strikes to prevent the students in an unfavourable light and although no sane individual would want to encourage strikes for the sheer fun of it, the rights of the students must be recognized. In the present society it is only the rights of those in power which are admitted, more out of fear than out of a sense of justice. And the students must have some means of getting their grievances redressed if normal means prove unavailing."

Mrs. Kamaladevi dwelt at length on education. She said:—"Education all the world over, except perhaps in a country like Soviet Russia, reflects the characteristics of the society as a whole. Education after all cannot be divorced from life, from our day-to-day existence and struggle. When it is divorced, it becomes unreal as it is in our country to the larger extent, because education here can neither express the national genius nor feed the national wants."

"This education was originally designed to meet the needs of all (Continued on Page 13 Col. 4.)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

